

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Facility  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community:  
Lakeville

Property Address:  
Assonet Cedar Swamp

Area(s)



Form No. 12-04 70, 81 3.  
93-102 806 306-001.  
706 7-0-917

**List of Photographs**

1. Historic path associated with Herman Pierce, Assonet Cedar Swamp
2. 22 Pierce Avenue, Assonet Cedar Swamp
3. Holloway Brook behind 22 Pierce Avenue
4. Cedar Swamp River, Assonet Cedar Swamp Wildlife Sanctuary
5. Cranberry Bog, Snake Hole Meadow, Assonet Cedar Swamp
6. 71 Pierce Avenue, Assonet Cedar Swamp
7. 71 Pierce Avenue, Assonet Cedar Swamp
8. Levi Pierce House, 22 Pierce Avenue, Assonet Cedar Swamp
9. Jirah Winslow House/Old Bull Pen, 105 Pierce Avenue, Assonet Cedar Swamp
10. 11 Mill Street, Assonet Cedar Swamp

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Form No.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



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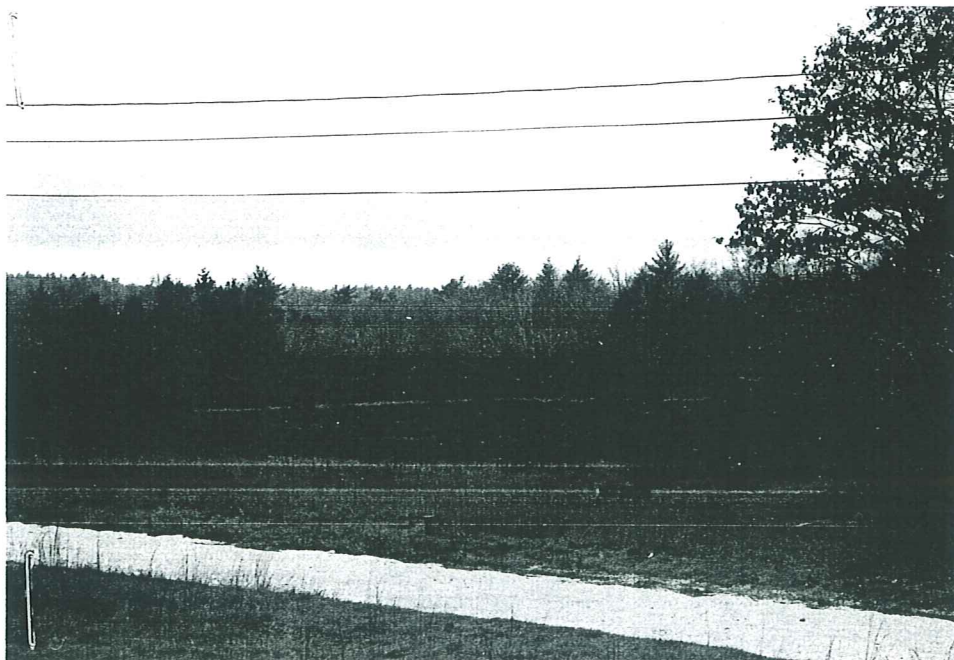
Area(s)

Form No.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



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**PHOTOGRAPHS**



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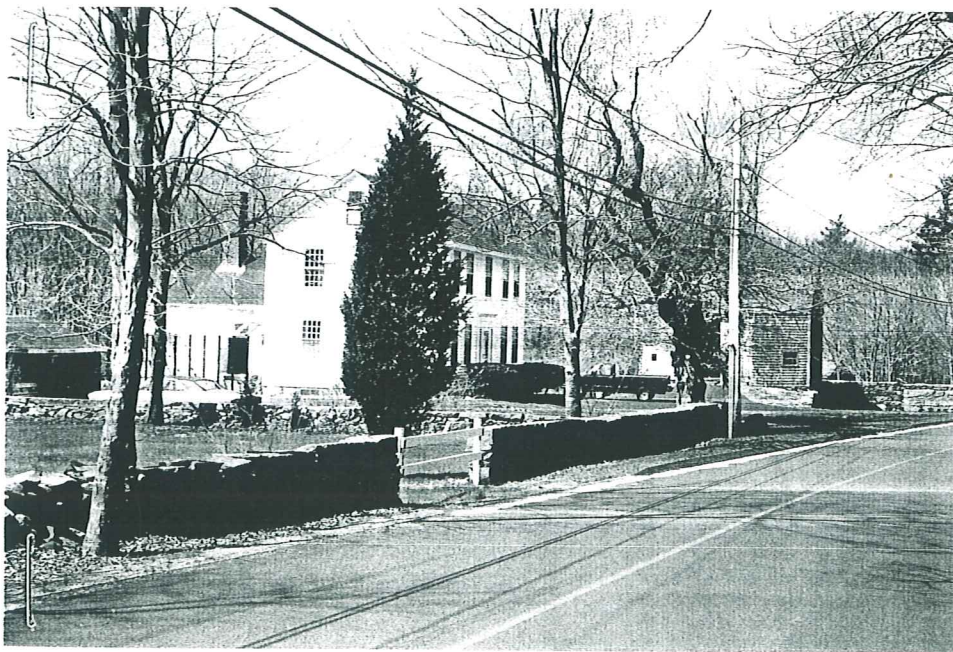
**Area(s)**  
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**Form No.**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



8.



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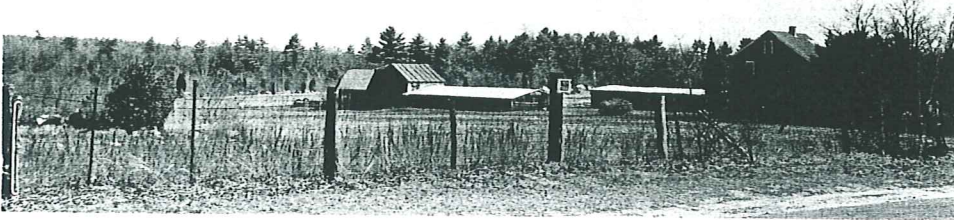
**Property Address:**  
Assonet Cedar Swamp

**Area(s)**

**Form No.**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

1



10



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

92, 98

New Bedford  
North

NBE.D,I,J,U  
613

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Town/City:** New Bedford

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Name of Area:** Brook Street Industrial and Commercial Area

**Present Use:** Commercial, Industrial

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1900-1950

**Overall Condition:** Fair

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Demolition of multiple contributing industrial buildings within area.

**Acreage:** Approx. 25

**Recorded by:** J. Daly, A.Cahoon

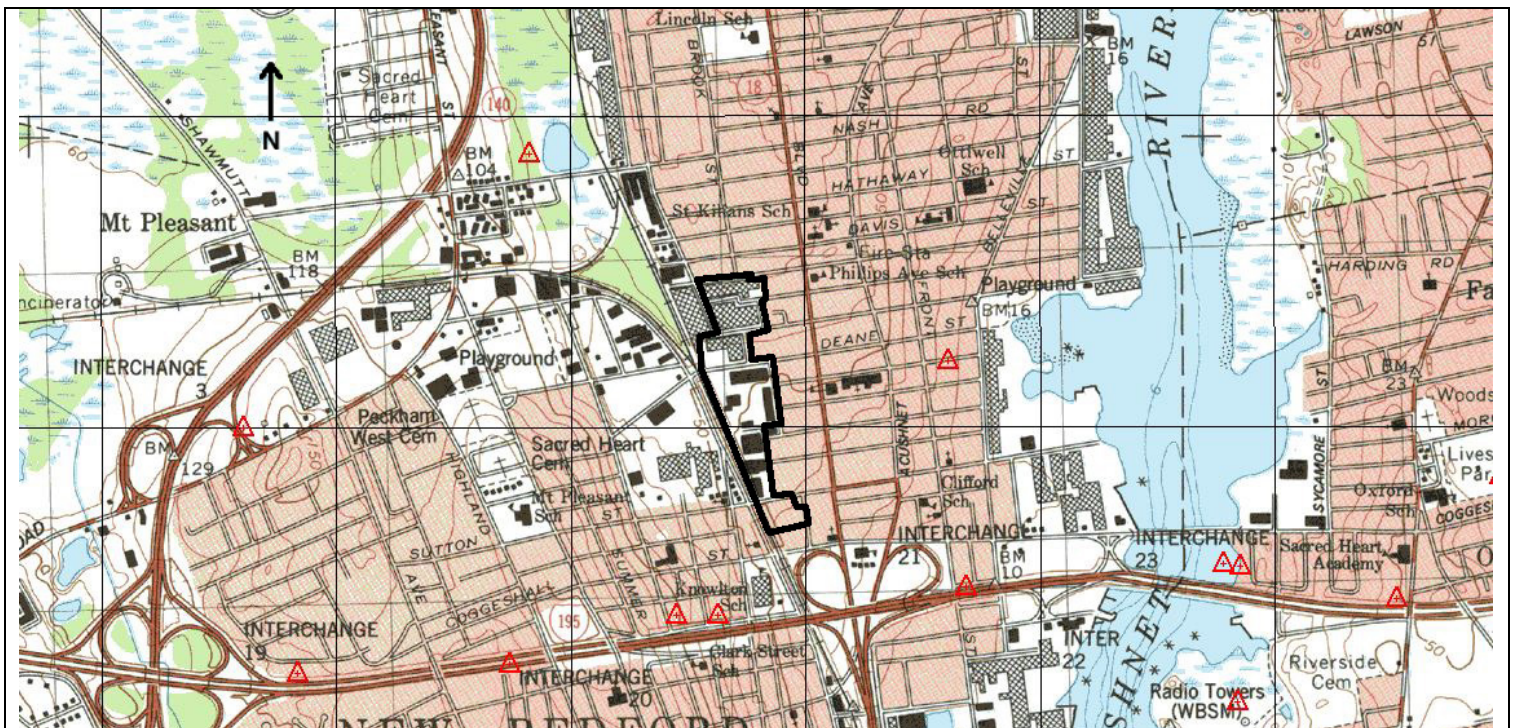
**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Photograph



## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NEW BEDFORD

BROOK STREET INDUSTRIAL

AND COMMERCIAL AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

NBE.D,I,J,U,613

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Brook Street Industrial and Commercial Area is a roughly-triangular, north-south oriented corridor occupying about 21 acres of level land on the north side of New Bedford's downtown. It is approximately 0.5 miles long (north to south), 850 feet wide at its north end, and 400 feet wide at its south end. The area is bounded by residential neighborhoods of multi-unit dwellings north of Sawyer Street and east of Brook Street and defined by the raised railroad right-of-way of the New Bedford Main Line (historically the New York, New Haven & Hartford RR) to the west. The New Bedford Cotton Storage Warehouse Company (NBE.613) bounds the south end of the area, beyond which is a marginal band of commercial and residential buildings truncated by an Interstate 195 interchange ramp. The area is a grouping of large-scale textile, food production, and warehousing facilities constructed in rapid succession during the early twentieth century. While once densely built-up, multiple demolitions in the recent past have created prominent tracts of vacant land within the area and removed essential components of its historical industrial fabric. All of the resources within the area were previously surveyed in the 1970s, before the demolitions occurred, and are documented on Massachusetts Historical Commission's inventory forms, which should be consulted for additional information. Extant buildings within these properties are described from north to south, below, with references to their original inventory numbers provided.

The New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation (NBE.J) Storehouse and Bin Room are the sole remnants of a multi-building complex that occupied an approximately 5.5-acre block between Coffin Avenue to the south and Collette Street to the north. The Weave Shed, Main Mill, and Engine House are now demolished, leaving 5.1 acres of vacant land that divide the connected Storehouse and Bin Room from the remainder of the area to the south. The Storehouse is a relatively small (140 by 84 feet), but typical example of an early twentieth-century cotton storage warehouse. The two-story building utilizes fire-resistive brick and timber mill loft construction techniques and has a shallow-pitched "flat" roof with open soffits and exposed beveled rafter tails, windowless common brick walls, and a granite foundation. Multiple truck loading bays are sheltered under an iron and sheet metal awning along the north elevation. The other elevations are blank. Openings have been cut into the northeast corner of the building for large plate glass display windows. The Bin Room is attached to the west end of the Storehouse. This one-story brick building has a rectangular 34-by-78-foot plan and faces Collette Street. Like the Storehouse, it utilized standard fire-resistive construction and is identical in style and materials to the larger building. The symmetrical, three-bay-wide street facade has a pair of large, segmental-arched, wood sash windows flanking an altered entry bay. The south elevation is blank. The west elevation, which is also blank, is a concrete block wall constructed when the attached Main Mill was demolished.

The Taber Mill (NBE.I) complex retains two of its four original buildings: the Spinning Mill and Picker House. The buildings, now conjoined by a recent full-height hyphen, occupy approximately 1.9 acres on the north and east sides of a city block between Coffin Avenue to the north and Dean Street to the south. The Spinning Mill is a typical early-twentieth century mill loft of fire-resistive brick and timber construction. The 10-bay-by-33-bay (125-by-370-foot) building has a shallow-pitched flat roof with open plank soffits and exposed beveled rafter tails. Common brick walls rise from a granite basement level and are divided into bays with piers that terminate at the roof line. Shallow corbelling overhangs the recessed bays. Window openings span the full width of the bays and have segmental arch lintels, granite sills, and replacement sash set in aluminum frame-and-panel infill. Roman-arched loading bays are now filled with window and panels. The Spinning Mill has suffered from the removal of a large proportion of its original fabric: three full-height light courts, each at least 3,000 square feet in plan, have been cut into the south elevation. The Picker House



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BROOK STREET INDUSTRIAL

AND COMMERCIAL AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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NBE.D,I,J,U,613

duplicates the style and materials of the Spinning Mill, but lacks the open soffits at the roof line. This smaller, three-story loft is six-by-ten bays (60 by 100 feet) in plan. A connected Store House has been removed from the east side of this building. To the northwest of the existing complex, across Quansett Street, the former location of the Taber Mill Boiler House and Weave Shed is now a vacant lot.

National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills (NBE.U) consists of three buildings occupying three contiguous parcels totaling 7.85 acres. The asphalt-paved lots take up a majority of a city block defined by the railroad right-of-way to the west, Brook Street to the east, Deane Street to the north, and Tallman Street and the Dawson's Brewery complex to the south. Three of five original buildings survive: Mill No. 3 creates a street wall on Deane Street Mill, No. 2 creates a street wall on Brook Street, and the Power House is located in the interior of the complex. Mill No. 3 is a Beaux Arts Style mill loft with a reinforced concrete, Turner-type, mushroom column frame. The five-story, five-bay-by-thirteen-bay (132-by-354-foot) structure was designed for a future expansion that would have doubled the building on its east side. This never occurred, and so the north facade is asymmetrical and the west elevation presents raw concrete framing with sheet metal and metal sash window infill (now painted). The north, east, and west elevations have typical Beaux-Arts organization and detailing utilizing brick and cast concrete in lieu of ornamental stonework. A rusticated ashlar basement level is divided from the upper floors with a belt course. Bays on the upper floors are divided by piers with concrete bases and capitals and by paneled cast concrete and brick spandrels. Bands of multi-light metal windows that duplicate the appearance of wood sash fill the bays between piers. The elevations are crowned with a heavy stepped parapet with cast concrete ornamentation dentils and crown molding. The words "National Spun Silk Co. Inc." are cast into the would-be center of the north facade. Mill No. 2 is a typical early-twentieth century mill loft of fire-resistive brick and timber construction. The four-story, 6-by-36-bay (70-by-335-foot) building has a shallow-pitched flat roof with a corbelled, dentiled cornice. Common brick walls rise from a granite basement level and are divided into bays with piers that flare at the roof line into segmental arch hoods over the bays. Window openings have segmental arch lintels, concrete sills, and replacement double-hung sash under original wood arched transom windows. An entry at the southeast corner of the building is sheltered under a wood and iron canopy and fitted with two paneled wood doors. The Power House is Beaux Arts Style brick and cast concrete building that presents a simplified version of Mill No. 3's decorative scheme. The building is organized into three blocks that create a stepped roofline. Its shallow pitched flat roofs have a raised parapet with cast concrete coping and cornices. The brick walls are penetrated at regular intervals with high window openings ornamented with cast concrete blocks the corners and holding multi-light steel sash. The basement story is faced with cast concrete replicating ashlar masonry and divided from the upper story by a belt course. A large Weave Shed and attached Blacksmith Shop, Boiling and Drying House, and Sorting House, all formerly located on the south edge of the complex, are now demolished.

Dawson's Brewery (NBE.D) Bottling Plant and Garage occupies three parcels fronting Brook Street, to the east, with the New Bedford Main Line railroad right-of-way to the west. The original Brewery has been demolished and its vacant 0.75 acre-parcel divides the Bottling Plant to the north from the Garage to the south. The Bottling Plant is an altered example of mid twentieth-century, light industrial architecture. Constructed in two phases, it is one and two stories in height and has an irregular rectangular footprint approximately 180 feet square. The west half is concrete frame, pier-and-spandrel construction with brick panels and steel industrial sash. The east half is brick on the south elevation and the remainder of the building is wrapped in a Butler-type prefabricated facade. The Garage faces Brook Street at its intersection with Sawyer Street with its rear wall in direct contact with the railroad embankment. This utilitarian brick building with steel and concrete framing is one story in height and has a trapezoidal footprint measuring 188 by 117 feet at its greatest extent. Shallow parapets ring the roof and are topped with clay tile coping. The east elevation is pierced with four concrete-framed garage doors and north and south elevations are blank. A steel slab door is set within a plain opening in the penultimate north bay of the east elevation.

The New Bedford Cotton Storage Warehouse Company – North Stores and Annex Building (NBE.613) occupies a 1.5-acre lot south of Sawyer Street. The Warehouse directly abuts the New Bedford Main Line railroad right-of-way, but its

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covered freight platform adjoining the tracks has been removed. This building is an outsized example of a typical early twentieth-century storehouse executed in fire-resistive mill loft-type construction. The six-story structure towers over neighboring buildings and is 10 bays wide (108 feet) and 30 bays (373 feet) long. Its shallow-pitched “flat” roof has a low brick parapet and a prominent four-story stair tower. The brick walls are divided into bays on the north and west elevations with shallow projecting piers. A majority of the small, segmental arch widow openings retain their wood six-light sash. There are no windows on the west and south elevations. The east elevation has a row of segmental arch windows in the ground floor for the office, where the primary personnel entry is set into a deep, unornamented brick surround. Loading bays extending the full height of the building on the north elevation and retain most of their two-leaf wood panel doors divided by cast concrete sills and lintels. The Warehouse is divided transversely via brick firewalls into seven different storage areas. The Annex, located to the north of the Warehouse, is a one-story structure with a rectangular plan measuring 82 by 164 feet. It has a shallow-pitched shed roof with plank fascia boards and a projecting shingled tower at the southwest corner (the former connection point of a pedestrian bridge to the North Stores). The rusticated concrete block walls are blank on the west and east elevations, excepting a newly-cut garage bay on the west. The north elevation has two vehicle doors and a grouping of two windows and a personnel door at its east end. These openings have concrete surrounds and are now filled with panels. The Annex is divided into two storage areas by a firebreak wall.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Brook Street Industrial and Commercial Area developed ca. 1905 to ca. 1925 as part of the greater growth and industrial expansion of New Bedford in the early twentieth century. The area is primarily associated with the city’s textile manufacturing base, which had emerged as an important driver of the city’s economy beginning in the late nineteenth century following the collapse of the whaling industry. Geographically, this industrial expansion primarily occurred in two corridors – the port district along the Acushnet River and along the historical New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad line (now) in the north central part of the city, where the Brook Street Industrial Corridor is located.

Industrial development of the previously vacant area began in 1883 with the establishment of the Oneko Mills woolen mill (redeveloped as the National Spun Silk Company - see below) (Pease and Hough 1889:170). Dawson’s Brewery (NBE.D, see related form) established its beer brewery (now demolished) in 1899 on Brook Street and enlarged the facility ca. 1910 with the construction of the eastern half of the current Bottling Plant as a storage building and ice plant. This was approximately doubled in size to its current dimensions in 1946 to create the extant Bottling Plant. In 1947, the existing Garage was added at the south end of the complex. The brewery closed sometime after 1970 following several changes of ownership and name. At an unknown date, the original brewery was demolished and the Bottling Plant altered with the existing prefabricated enclosures. The Garage is now used by a towing and repair company (Everts & Richards 1895; Healey 1978; Sanborn Map Co. 1906, 1924, 1950; Walker Lithograph and Publishing Co. 1911).

Following Dawson’s Brewery was the Taber Mill (NBE.I, see related form), incorporated 1906 by Frederic Taber, with surviving components of the complex constructed in 1907. This fully-integrated silk and cotton cloth mill was once approximately double its current size and has suffered from extensive demolition. A Store House was attached to the existing Picker House, fronting Dean Street. To the northeast and across Coffin Avenue from the Spinning Mill was a massive weave shed with an attached Boiler House and Machine Shop. Taber Mill employed 1,200 hands who operated 120 carding machines and 3,000 looms producing novelty fabrics. The collapse of the cotton textile market resulted in the company’s bankruptcy and ultimate closure in 1936. The mill complex was auctioned and subsequently occupied by various light manufacturing and warehousing concerns. By 1997, the weave shed had been demolished and the remaining Spinning Mill and Picker House have been redeveloped into residences, with the Spining Mill being heavily altered in the process (HistoricAerials.com 2009; Sanborn Map Co. 1906, 1924, 1950; Stone 1930:206; Shields 1977a; Walker Lithograph and Publishing Co. 1911).



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The New Bedford Cotton Storage Warehouse Company constructed its North Stores Warehouse (NBE.613, see related form) facility ca. 1910 alongside the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and, by 1924, had expanded it with the Annex Building for paper and twine storage. The company was established in 1910 and its leadership included textile industrialists within the city. It pioneered the public warehousing business in New Bedford and led the city in cotton warehousing. The North Stores Warehouse was one of three built by the company in New Bedford that provided a combined floor space area of 660,000 square feet; the other two being the Terminal Stores near the city center, and the Union Stores, at the north end of the city. The warehouse was used particularly for cotton products, although it also housed some household and paper goods. Such facilities provided an essential service for the textile trade by supplying ancillary storage space for mills. They also lent fluidity and increased profitability to the cotton goods market by allowing producers and traders to hold raw materials and/or finished goods and exchange them at optimum market conditions (Sanborn Map Co. 1906, 1924, 1950; Shields 1977b; Stone 1930:197-199; 217-218).

The National Spun Silk Company Mill (NBE.U) was constructed between 1918 and 1920, after silk manufacturer Klots Throwing Company established the firm as an independent offshoot in 1916 to take advantage of the emergent national defense-related market for spun silk products. The company purchased the Oneko Woolen Mills complex and completely redeveloped the site to build the existing Mill Nos. 2 and 3 and Power House; as well as the now-demolished Mill No. 1 (a weave shed) and connected Blacksmith Shop, Boiling and Drying House, and Sorting House (all three now demolished). Spun silk is a specialty product manufactured from waste remaining from the manufacture of higher-quality "thrown" silk yarns made from the raw silk of silkworms' cocoons. Before 1914, few American companies engaged in silk spinning, as it was a more difficult and technically demanding product with limited market potential and a high level of competition from manufacturers in Europe and Asia. Trade disturbances resulting from World War I, combined with new defense-related markets for silk products, resulted in the development of an American spun silk manufacturing industry. The majority of the project was used in cloth powder bags for large guns. The National Spun Silk Company mill was one only seven in the country (and one of two in Massachusetts) manufacturing spun silk and, during its early years, over 90 percent of its product was sold to the government. As of 1930, the National Spun Silk Co. employed 2,500 operatives who operated 42,000 spindles and 186 looms. Its success was short-lived however. By 1950 the company had vacated its premises, which were subsequently (and currently) occupied by a variety of light industrial and manufacturing concerns. National Spun Silk Co. was one of the last and largest of the silk companies to be founded in New Bedford, whose silk industry was not established until after 1900. Beyond specialized products like that of the National Spun Silk Co., New Bedford silk companies manufactured broad silks and mixed silk and cotton fabrics for fine clothing. By 1930, New Bedford hosted at least five major silk manufactures employing several thousand hands (Sanborn Map Co. 1924, 1950; Shields 1977c; Stone 1930:214-215; Walker Lithograph and Publishing Co. 1911; United States Tariff Commission 1918:21, 61, 69-72).

Last to establish itself in the Brook Street Industrial Area was the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation (NBE.J), which, ca. 1910, constructed a large, integrated cotton mill complex. The facility, which included the extant Storehouse and Bin Room, occupied the entire city block between Oneko Lane to the east and Church Street to the west. The company was incorporated in 1909 for the manufacture of fine cotton goods. In 1928 it merged with other mills in New Bedford and North Adams to form the Associated Textile Companies trust, which was perhaps the largest singled fine cotton goods organization in the country. The complex was used for its original purpose until the 1950s, when its ownership was broken up amongst various manufacturing concerns, not all textile-related. Sometime after 1997, the weave shed, main mill, and power house, and office within the complex were all demolished, leaving only the attached Storehouse and Bin Room at the northeast corner of the parcel. These are now used as a thrift shop (HistoricAerials.com 2009; Sanborn Map Co. 1906, 1924, 1950; Stone 1930:203-204; Shields 1977d; Walker Lithograph and Publishing Co. 1911).

The Brook Street Industrial and Commercial Area is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register. The demolition of critical historical components of several complexes (New Bedford Cotton Mills, Taber Mills, and Dawson's Brewery) has created large vacant lots within the area that have severely compromised its integrity. Two properties,

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National Spun Silk Company's Oneko Mills (NBE.U) and the New Bedford Cotton Storage Company – North Stores (NBE.613) were found to have significance and integrity sufficient to render them eligible for listing in the National Register individually. Updated MHC Building and Area forms and Criteria Statement Forms have been prepared for these two properties.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCE

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1895 *New Topographical Atlas of Surveys: Bristol County, Massachusetts*. Everts & Richards, Philadelphia, PA.

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Shields, Robin

1977a Taber Mill Complex (NBE.I). MHC Form A – Area Form. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1977b New Bedford Storage Warehouse North Stores. MHC Form B – Building Form. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1977c National Spun Silk Mill (NBE.U). MHC Form A – Area Form. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

1997d New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation (NBE.J). MHC Form A – Area Form. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

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Walker Lithograph & Publishing Company  
 1911 *Map of the City of New Bedford, Mass.* Walker Lithograph & Publishing Company, Boston, MA

**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
NBE.J	98-263	New Bedford Cotton Mills - Storehouse and Bin House	306 Collette St.	Ca. 1910	Vernacular industrial loft		C
NBE.J	98-261	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.J	98-262	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.J	98-264	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.J	98-3	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.I	98-253	Taber Mill Spinning Mill	211 Dean St.	1907	Vernacular industrial loft		C
NBE.I	98-252	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.I	98-53	Taber Mill Picker House	211 Dean St.	1907	Vernacular industrial loft		C
NBE.U	98-254	National Spun Silk Company Onoko Mills Mill No.3	83 Brook St.	1920	Beaux Arts		RNRE
NBE.U	98-255	National Spun Silk Company Onoko Mills Mill No. 2	79 Brook St.	1918	Vernacular industrial loft		RNRE
NBE.U	98-128	National Spun Silk Company Onoko Mills Power House	37-73 Brook St.	1920	Beaux Arts		RNRE
NBE.D	92-305	Dawson's Brewery Bottling Plant	39-49 Brook St.	Ca. 1910 / 1946	Vernacular industrial		C
NBE.D	92-148	Demolished / Vacant	-	-	-		NC
NBE.D	92-25	Dawson's Brewery Garage	11-13 Brook St.	1947	Vernacular industrial		C
NBE.613	92-45	New Bedford Cotton Storage Warehouse Company North Stores and Annex Building	19 Jean St.	Ca. 1910 / ca.1920	Vernacular industrial loft		RNRE

RNRE    Property is recommended individually eligible for National Register listing, PAL 2013.  
 C    Contributing property to the area  
 NC    Non-contributing property to the area

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Taber Mill Spinning Mill and Picker House (NBE.I).



National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No.3 (NBE.U).



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National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Power House (NBE.U).



National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No. 2 (NBE.U).

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Dawson's Brewery Bottling Plant (NBE.D).



Dawson's Brewery Garage (NBE.D).



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New Bedford Cotton Storage Warehouse Company North Stores and Annex Building (NBE.613).

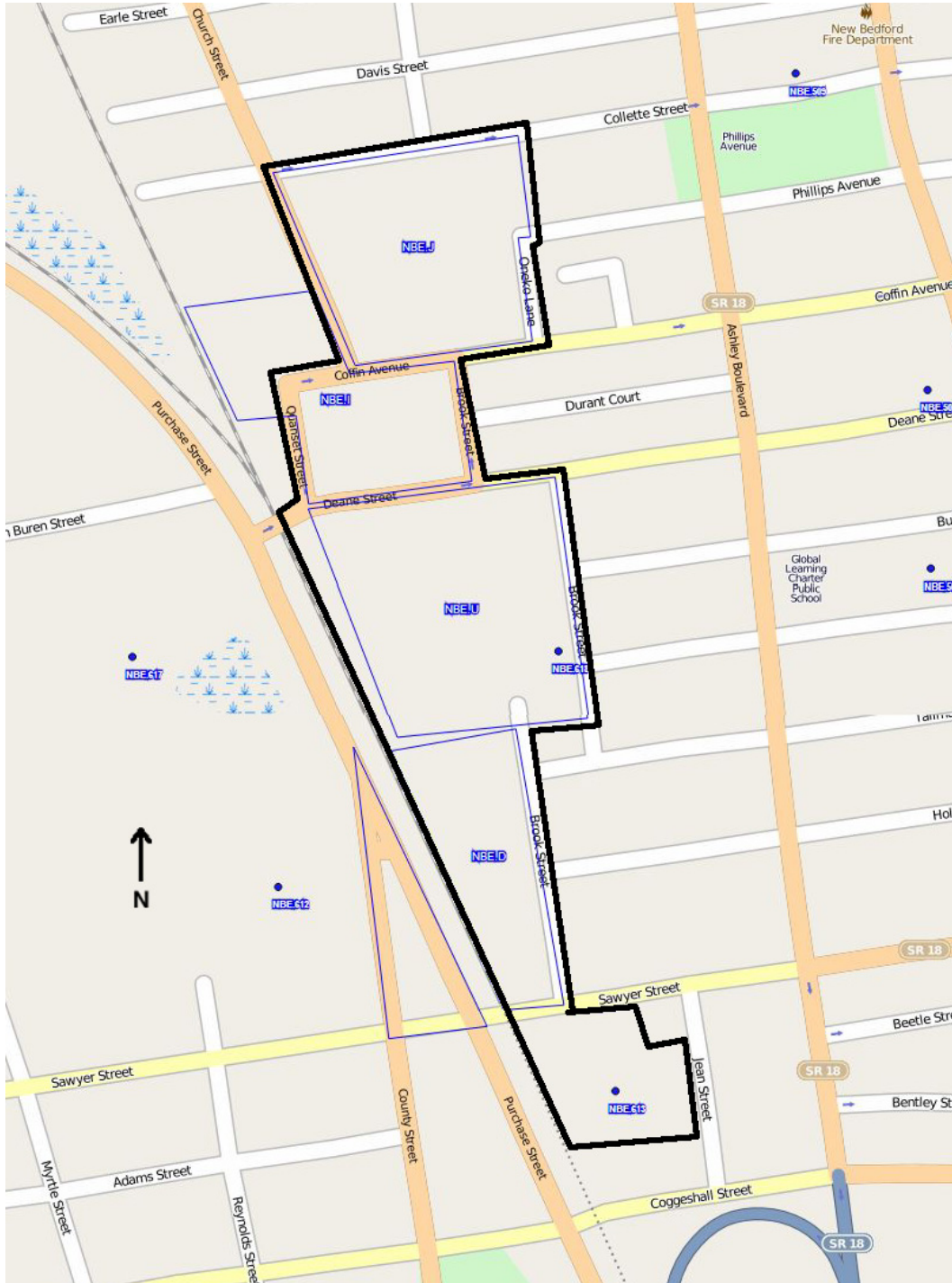


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**AREA MAP**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS  
Maps 2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc-macris.net>

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

98

New Bedford  
North

NBE.U

-

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** New Bedford

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Name of Area:** National Spun Silk Co. – Oneko Mills

**Present Use:** Industrial

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1918-1920

**Overall Condition:** Fair

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Demolition of Mill No. 1, Boiling and Drying House, and Sorting House

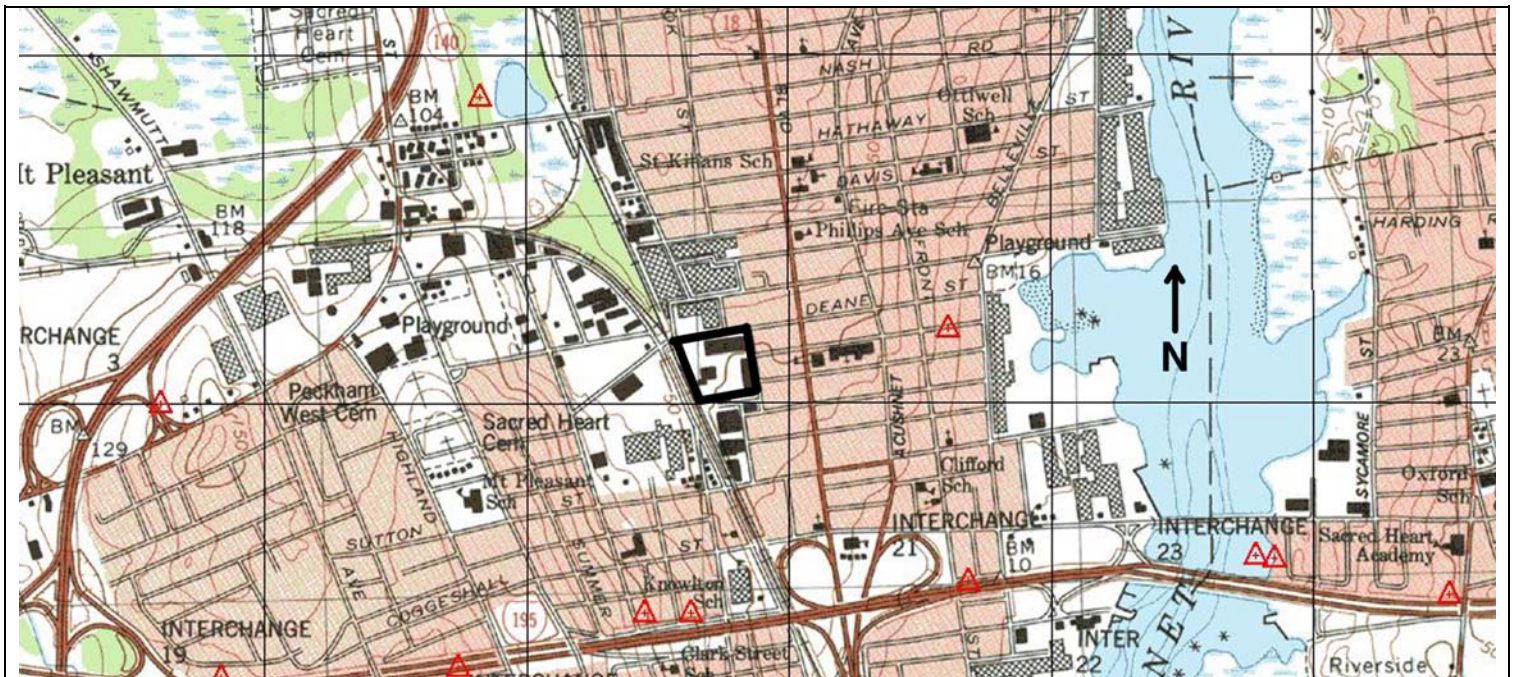
**Acreage:** Approx 6

**Recorded by:** J. Daly, A.Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

NBE.U

See data sheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills (NBE.U) consists of three buildings occupying three contiguous parcels totaling 7.85 acres. The asphalt-paved lots take up a majority of a city block defined by the railroad right-of-way to the west, Brook Street to the east, Deane Street to the north, and Tallman Street and the Dawson's Brewery complex to the south.

Three of five original buildings survive: Mill No. 3 creates a street wall on Deane Street Mill, No. 2 creates a street wall on Brook Street, and the Power House is located in the interior of the complex. Mill No. 3 is a Beaux Arts Style mill loft with a reinforced concrete, Turner-type, mushroom column frame. The five-story, five-bay-by-thirteen-bay (132-by-354-foot) structure was designed for a future expansion that would have doubled the building on its east side. This never occurred, and so the north facade is asymmetrical and the west elevation presents raw concrete framing with sheet metal and metal sash window infill (now painted). The north, east, and west elevations have typical Beaux-Arts organization and detailing utilizing brick and cast concrete in lieu of ornamental stonework. A rusticated ashlar basement level is divided from the upper floors with a belt course. Bays on the upper floors are divided by piers with concrete bases and capitals and by paneled cast concrete and brick spandrels. Bands of multi-light metal windows that duplicate the appearance of wood sash fill the bays between piers. The elevations are crowned with a heavy stepped parapet with cast concrete ornamentation dentils and crown molding. The words "National Spun Silk Co. Inc." are cast into the would-be center of the north facade. Mill No. 2 is a typical early-twentieth century mill loft of fire-resistive brick and timber construction. The four-story, 6-by-36-bay (70-by-335-foot) building has a shallow-pitched flat roof with a corbelled, dentiled cornice. Common brick walls rise from a granite basement level and are divided into bays with piers that flare at the roof line into segmental arch hoods over the bays. Window openings have segmental arch lintels, concrete sills, and replacement double-hung sash under original wood arched transom windows. An entry at the southeast corner of the building is sheltered under a wood and iron canopy and fitted with two paneled wood doors. The Power House is Beaux Arts Style brick and cast concrete building that presents a simplified version of Mill No. 3's decorative scheme. The building is organized into three blocks that create a stepped roofline. Its shallow pitched flat roofs have a raised parapet with cast concrete coping and cornices. The brick walls are penetrated at regular intervals with high window openings ornamented with cast concrete blocks the corners and holding multi-light steel sash. The basement story is faced with cast concrete replicating ashlar masonry and divided from the upper story by a belt course. A large Weave Shed and attached Blacksmith Shop, Boiling and Drying House, and Sorting House, all formerly located on the south edge of the complex, are now demolished.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The National Spun Silk Company Mill (NBE.U) was constructed between 1918 and 1920, after silk manufacturer Klots Throwing Company established the firm as an independent offshoot in 1916 to take advantage of the emergent national defense-related market for spun silk products. The company purchased the Oneko Woolen Mills complex and completely redeveloped the site to build the existing Mill Nos. 2 and 3 and Power House; as well as the now-demolished Mill No. 1 (a weave shed) and connected Blacksmith Shop, Boiling and Drying House, and Sorting House (all three now demolished). Spun silk is a specialty product manufactured from waste remaining from the manufacture of higher-quality "thrown" silk yarns made from the raw silk of silkworms' cocoons. Before 1914, few American companies engaged in silk spinning, as



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.U

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it was a more difficult and technically demanding product with limited market potential and a high level of competition from manufacturers in Europe and Asia. Trade disturbances resulting from World War I, combined with new defense-related markets for silk products, resulted in the development of an American spun silk manufacturing industry. The majority of the project was used in cloth powder bags for large guns. The National Spun Silk Company mill was one only seven in the country (and one of two in Massachusetts) manufacturing spun silk and, during its early years, over 90 percent of its product was sold to the government. As of 1930, the National Spun Silk Co. employed 2,500 operatives who operated 42,000 spindles and 186 looms. Its success was short-lived however. By 1950 the company had vacated its premises, which were subsequently (and currently) occupied by a variety of light industrial and manufacturing concerns. National Spun Silk Co. was one of the last and largest of the silk companies to be founded in New Bedford, whose silk industry was not established until after 1900. Beyond specialized products like that of the National Spun Silk Co., New Bedford silk companies manufactured broad silks and mixed silk and cotton fabrics for fine clothing. By 1930, New Bedford hosted at least five major silk manufactures employing several thousand hands (Sanborn Map Co. 1924, 1950; Shields 1977; Stone 1930:214-215; United States Tariff Commission 1918:21, 61, 69-72; Walker Lithograph and Publishing Co. 1911)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCE**

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1911 *Map of the City of New Bedford, Mass.* Walker Lithograph & Publishing Company, Boston, MA.

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

<b>MHC Number</b>	<b>Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot Number</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Style/Form</b>	<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>National Register Status</b>
NBE.U	98-254	National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No.3	83 Brook St.	1920	Beaux Arts	2,3,4	RE
NBE.U	98-255	National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No. 2	79 Brook St.	1918	Vernacular industrial loft	5	RE
NBE.U	98-128	National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Power House	37-73 Brook St.	1920	Beaux Arts	6	RE

NE

Not Eligible

RE

Recommended Eligible

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No.3.



Rear elevation of National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No.3.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Facade detail of National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No.3.



National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Mill No. 2.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
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National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills Power House.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

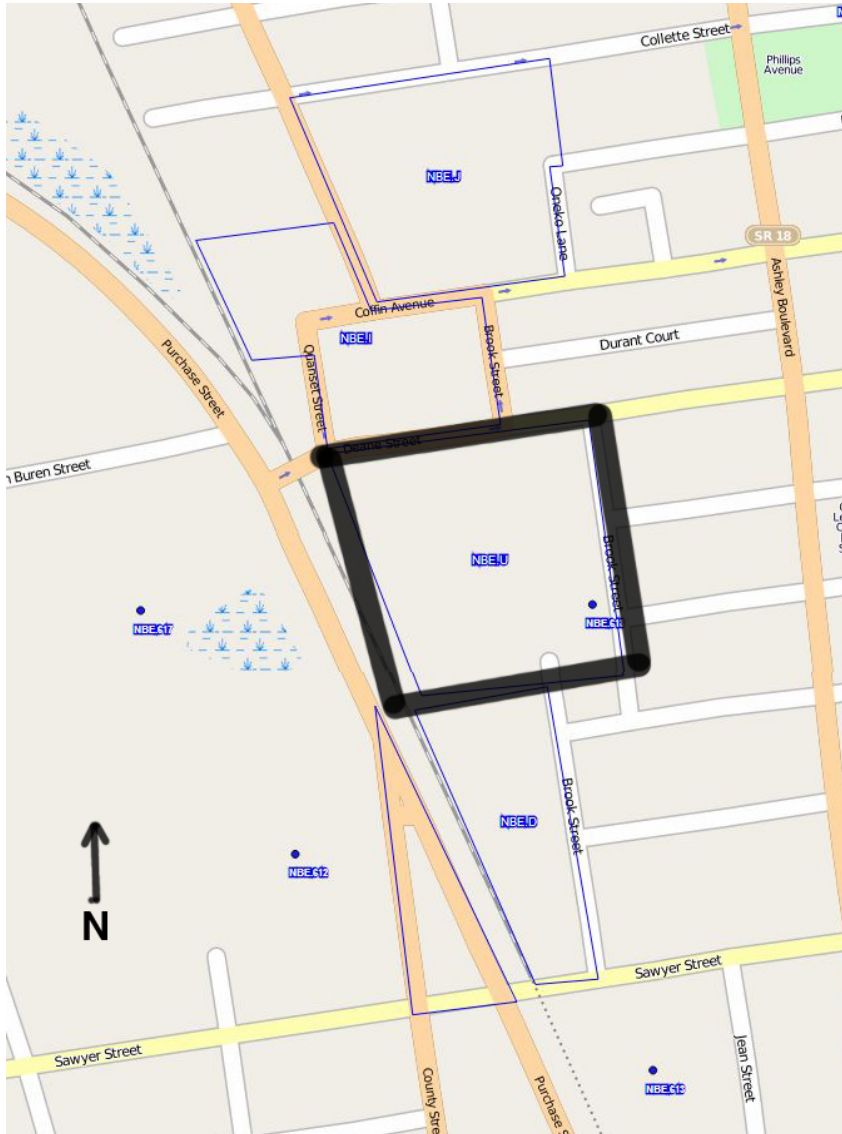
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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## Map of MHC Inventoried Properties



- State Register Listed
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta. <http://maps.mhc-macris.net>



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

NATIONAL SPUN SILK CO.-  
ONEKO MILLS

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district

☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by John J. Daly, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The National Spun Silk Company Oneko Mills is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and C at the local level in the areas of industry and architecture. Under Criterion A, the complex has important associations with the development of New Bedford's silk industry, a significant component of the city's larger textile economy. Under Criterion C, the complex is significant for its architecturally-distinguished Neo-Classical architecture and for its examples of early twentieth century brick and concrete mill loft construction.

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

	Taunton		
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Town/City:** Raynham

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Gilmoretown

## Photograph



**Name of Area:** Carver Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** Ca. 1850 - 1944

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** There have been no major changes in the area. Some buildings have been modified, as discussed in the narrative.

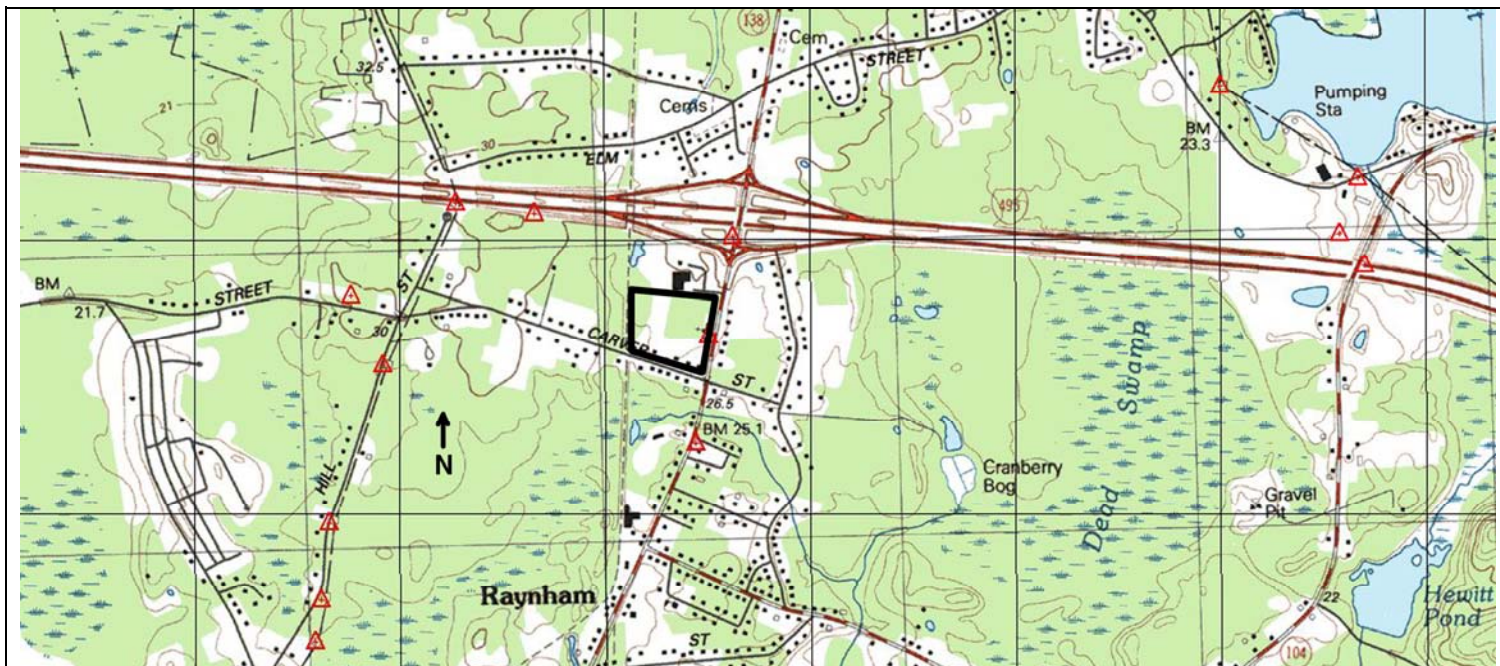
**Acreage:** Approx. 35

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Carver Street Area is a 35-acre mixed-use area at the northwest corner of Broadway and Carver Street in North Raynham. It sits along a high-traffic area, encompassing an area with a small cluster middle-class, residential properties along one street and a hall/school building and ecclesiastical buildings along the main road. The area is bounded to the north by a supermarket and to the west by the Stoughton Railroad Line right-of-way. It consists of a collection of five contributing residential, civic, and religious properties either constructed in situ or moved to the area between ca. 1850 and 1944 and two additional, non-contributing, mid-twentieth-century ranch style residences.

Along Broadway, from north to south, sits the contributing North Raynham Congregational Church (1875), North Raynham Congregational Church Rectory (likely constructed ca. 1930 and moved to site between 1940 and 1944), and Hall/School No. 8 (ca. 1855-1858). Along Carver Street, from east to west, sits the non-contributing Residence at 306 Carver Street (ca. 1965), the contributing H.P. Crocker House (ca. 1858-1871), the non-contributing Residence at 288 Carver Street (ca. 1965), and the contributing G.H. Lincoln House (ca. 1830-1855).

The properties contributing to the Carver Street Area generally retain a high degree of architectural integrity. The North Raynham Congregational Church is a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled, wood framed Gothic Revival style church with an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a granite block foundation. It has pointed arch, mixed stained glass and replacement windows, a large square spire and entry extending from the southern elevation, and a large two-story mid-twentieth century addition on the north elevation. The Rectory, a ca. 1915 building that was likely moved just south of the church around 1940, is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay, American Foursquare style building with an asphalt-shingle-sheathed hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a rusticated concrete block foundation, and a full-length front porch.

The Hall/School No. 8 is a wood-frame, two-story, two-bay by six-bay, gable-front, Greek Revival style building with a ventilator extending from the bracketed asphalt roof. The building has a returned cornice at the gable ends, full-height corner pilasters, molded window frames, clapboard siding, unidentified foundation, and paired main entrances on the east-facing facade.

The H.P. Crocker House is a wood-frame, one-and-one-half story, three-bay by four-bay, gable front vernacular style building with a one-story rear addition, asphalt roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and two Queen Anne style porches. A large, New England style barn sheathed in vinyl siding with a roof monitor sits to the northeast of the house.

The G.H. Lincoln House is a wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story, early Italianate style building with a cross gabled roof lined in ornamental vergeboards on the south-facing facade, and a Queen Anne style dentiled wrap-around porch consisting of paired column supports and a turned/sawn balustrade. The building has an asphalt shingle roof, clapboard siding, paired windows at the gable ends, and an attached, twentieth century three-bay car garage.

Modifications to buildings include the addition of non-historic, replacement windows, synthetic siding, and large twentieth-century additions on the North Raynham Congregational Church and the G.H. Lincoln House.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Carver Street Area developed as a residential and institutional block at the corner of a major thoroughfare, the Taunton to South Boston Turnpike, and the predominantly residential Carver Street during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The area is located within a larger section of North Raynham previously known as "Gilmoretown," where several members of the locally prominent Gilmore family lived, and where Cassander and Henry T. Gilmore operated a shoe manufacturing company established ca. 1855 (Sanford 1870:34).

Development of the Carver Street Area began in 1806 with the construction of the Taunton to South Boston Turnpike through North Raynham, followed by the construction of Carver Street shortly afterward. The first extant property constructed within the district was the G.H. Lincoln House between 1830 and 1855 on the north side of Carver Street, approximately 600 feet from the intersection with the turnpike. By 1871, an early owner of the property, G. Herbert Lincoln, was identified as a farmer, "house dealer," member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and blacksmith. He operated a blacksmith shop along the turnpike within the area, approximately in the same location as the present North Raynham Congregational Church. Shortly after construction of the Lincoln House, the Hall/School No. 8 was built between 1855 and 1858 on the corner of the turnpike and Carver Street, and operated as a school until at least 1895. A second residential property, the H.P. Crocker House, was constructed between 1858 and 1871 on Carver Street between the Hall/School No. 8 and the G.H. Lincoln House property (MHC 1981; Smith 1830; Walling 1855; 1858; Beers 1871; Gifford 1871; Everts & Richards 1895).

Although map research has determined the Hall/School No. 8 to have been constructed between 1855 and 1858, little historical background on the property has been identified. Presently, the building, renamed "Gilmore Hall," after the Gilmore family, is owned by the town and serves as town offices (Rowcroft 2005:19).

The North Raynham Congregational Church was established on December 29, 1875 and remained active until at least 1954. A late twentieth century observation of the building indicates how the church may have once historically appeared. The observation, made by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation, states that a weather vane rod extended from the multi-colored slate roof spire of the church. The building is still used for ecclesiastical purposes. Since 1998, the property has operated as the Agape Chapel (SC 1898:111; Mass DOT 2001).

The North Raynham Congregational Church Rectory was either constructed on-site or moved from a different location between 1940 and 1944. As an American foursquare style building with a rusticated concrete block foundation, this property is more typical of 1930 architecture; therefore, it is more likely that the building was moved to its present location in the 1940s than constructed in situ (MHC 1981:6; Mass DPW 1941; IRS 1989; USGS 1940; 1944; Agape Chapel 2013).

In the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the majority of buildings constructed in Raynham were small transitional Greek Revival to Italianate style cottages. The two residential properties within the Carver Street Area that date to this period, consisting of the Italianate/Queen Anne style G.H. Lincoln House (ca. 1830-1855) and the Vernacular/Queen Anne style H.P. Crocker House (ca. 1858-1871), stand out from the rest in town as they are larger houses.

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Smith, Annin & Company Lithographers

*Continuation sheet 2*

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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USGS

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1944 *Raynham, Massachusetts Topographic Map.* Searched for 1002 Broadway, Raynham, MA at <http://www.historicaerials.com/>

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Walling, Henry F.

1852 *Bristol County, Massachusetts.* C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.

1855 *Map of the Town of Raynham, Bristol County, Massachusetts.* Augustus Kollner, Philadelphia, PA.

1858 *Bristol County, Massachusetts.* John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	North Raynham Schoolhouse	964 Broadway	ca. 1855-1971	Greek Revival	4	C
	North Raynham Congregational Church and Rectory	1002 Broadway	1875 (Church), ca. 1905 (Rectory)	Gothic Revival (Church), American Foursquare (Rectory)	7, 8	C
	H.P. Crocker House	268 Carver Street	ca. 1830-1855	Gothic Revival/Queen Anne Porch	1, 5	C
	Residence	288 Carver Street	ca. 1965	Ranch	1, 3	NC
	G.H. Lincoln House	294 Carver Street	ca. 1871	Vernacular/Queen Anne Porch	2, 3, 6	C
	Residence	306 Carver Street	ca. 1965	Ranch	2	NC

C Contributing property  
NC Non-contributing property

There are no properties previously listed in MACRIS or shown on the MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta, <http://maps.mhc-macris.net>.

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA  
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Carver Street, view looking northwest with (l-r) 288 Carver Street, H.P. Crocker House, and 306 Carver Street.



Carver Street, view looking northwest with (l-r) 288 Carver Street and H.P. Crocker House.

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Hall/School No. 8, view looking north.



G.H. Lincoln House, view looking northwest.



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA  
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H.P. Crocker House, view looking northwest.



North Raynham Congregational Church, view looking northwest.

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA  
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North Raynham Congregational Church Rectory, view looking southwest.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

CARVER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district  
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Carver Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of community development and architecture. Under Criterion A, the area has important associations with mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth century development of the small area of Taunton formerly referred to as "Gilmoretown." Under Criterion C, the area is significant for its collection of residential and institutional architecture constructed (or moved to its present site) between 1850 and 1944 in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne style.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town/City: Raynham

Place (neighborhood or village): North Raynham; Prattville

## Photograph



Name of Area: Broadway-Center Street Area

Present Use: Commercial, Institutional, and Residential

Construction Dates or Period: mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> C.

Overall Condition: Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: The introduction of several non-historic properties and modifications to individual buildings, including major non-historic additions, non-historic replacement windows, and synthetic siding.

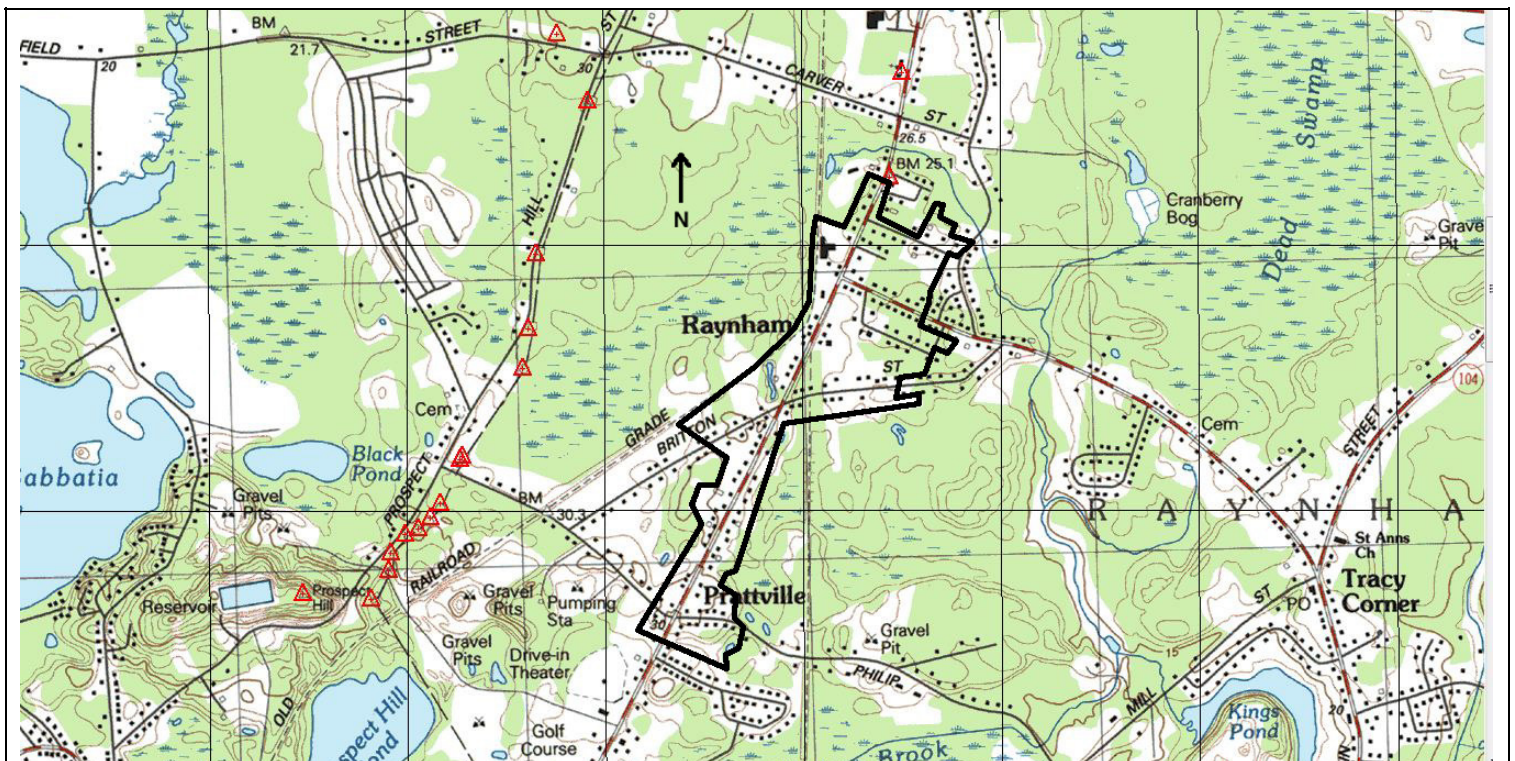
Acreage: Approx. 130

Recorded by: K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

Organization: PAL

Date (month/year): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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- ☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Broadway-Center Street Area is an approximately 130 acre, 1.5 mile-long, linear area along Broadway (State Route 138) in North Raynham. The residential, commercial, and institutional, and ecclesiastical neighborhood extends along either side of Broadway and include secondary roads: Gilmore Street, Lincoln Avenue, Center Street, Baker Road, Britton Street, Thiels Way, Oak Street, and King Philip Street. The area also encompasses portions of the Stoughton Railroad Line right-of-way and abuts the west side of the Whittenton Branch Railroad Line right-of-way. Of the 151 residential, commercial, and industrial properties within the area, approximately 82 are contributing.

The area consists primarily of residences, but also contains 12 commercial properties, a vacant school, and a non-historic post office. Construction dates of historic properties range from approximately 1860 to 1960, and architectural styles represented range from the Greek Revival to the Colonial Revival, along with numerous Bungalow and Cape Cod residences and the Frates Dairy Bottle Building – a notable example of commercial roadside architecture.

The Colonial Revival style North Raynham School constructed on Baker Street in 1922 and the Novelty style Frates Dairy Bottle Building, constructed about 1930 are two architecturally significant properties. Numerous residential properties within the area range in style and architectural integrity. Styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Vernacular. One of the best preserved properties in the area is the Greek Revival style residence located at 825 Broadway on the corner of Gilmore Street. It retains its historic plan and materials, but has been converted for commercial use (Andrews 1984; Sanborn Map Company 1937). Some of the buildings retain their architectural integrity, while the majority have been altered by window replacement, the installation of synthetic siding, and modern additions, particularly along Broadway.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Broadway-Center Street Area contains institutional, commercial, and residential properties along and off of Broadway that date from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The area first developed after construction of the Taunton to South Boston Turnpike (presently Broadway/State Route 138), which was constructed through North Raynham in 1806. Until 1830, there was relatively little development in the area, with seven residences and one school, School No. 3 (no longer extant). At this time, the only major roads were the turnpike, Britton Street, Oak Street, and King Philip Street. In the 1850s, the northernmost section developed around a shoe-manufacturing firm established by brothers Cassander and Henry T. Gilmore, and the area north of Britton Street became known as “Gilmoretown.” Gilmore Street was laid out during this period. The shoe manufacturing building was located just north of the area boundary and is no longer extant. By 1855, 19 residences were constructed in addition to a blacksmith shop (no longer extant) just north of the intersection of King Philip Street and Broadway and the entire area was considered to be part of the village of Prattville, within Raynham District No. 3. Three years later, members of the Gilmore family constructed residences surrounding the shoe manufacturing building (MHC 1981; Sanford 1870:34; Smith 1830; Walling 1855).

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET** RAYNHAM BROADWAY-CENTER STREET AREA

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After 1858, the tracks of the Old Colony Railroad were laid out through the area and a depot (no longer extant) was constructed at the right-of-way intersection with Broadway. In the second half of the nineteenth century after the introduction of the railroad, development was predominantly industrial. By 1871, the Old Colony Railroad maintained an office on Gilmore Street. At this time, approximately five residential buildings, a general store, and a mill developed in Gilmoretown, while a shoe store and a second general store were constructed at the southern end of the area, near the Broadway/King Philip Street intersection (all no longer extant). By 1895, a branch of the Old Colony Railroad extended from the depot intersection towards the New York, New Hampshire, and Boston Railroad Line in Taunton. A second blacksmith shop, post office, shoe factory, and a warehouse and shop complex (all no longer extant) were built adjacent to the railroad tracks. Along Broadway, from the southern end of the area, a chapel was constructed; closer to the Broadway/Britton Street intersection, the Taunton Lumber Company complex and Center Street were developed. By the early twentieth century, a poultry farm had been constructed along the railroad tracks across from Center Street, and the Nelson Rivet Company complex was located to the north along Broadway (Walling 1858; Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895).

The Broadway-Center Street Area is evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it has lost historical associations with the Old Colony Railroad and the Gilmore Shoe Manufacturing Firm. Only a few non-residential properties that date to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are still intact. Though there are properties that retain architectural integrity, the collection of contributing properties within the area does not retain integrity, as many properties have been substantially altered to accommodate a change in use since the period of significance. Since it is likely to have important historical associations in addition to being an excellent example of Novelty commercial architecture, the Frates Dairy Bottle Building is recommended to be individually evaluated for National Register eligibility in the future.

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

The following is a selection of properties within the district that are either referenced in the form and/or retain architectural integrity.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	22 Baker Road	ca. 1920	Craftsman		C
	North Raynham School	53 Baker Road	1922	Colonial Revival	8	C
	Residence	77 Baker Road	ca. 1930	Bungalow	2	C
	Residence	85 Baker Road	ca. 1930	Bungalow	2	C
	Residence	295 Britton Street	ca. 1920	Foursquare		C
	Residence	305 Britton Street	ca. 1920	Foursquare		C
	Residence	440 Broadway	ca. 1900	Vernacular/ Queen Anne		C
	Residence and Barn	466 Broadway	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	5	C
	Frates Dairy Bottle Building	785 Broadway	ca. 1930	Novelty	7	C
	Residence	814 Broadway	ca. 1900; Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C Additions	Vernacular	3	NC
	Residence	825 Broadway	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	4	C
	Residence	826 Broadway	ca. 1900	Vernacular	3	C
	Residence	866 Broadway	ca. 1920	Bungalow		C
	Residence	137 Center Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular/ Queen Anne		C
	Residence	21 Gilmore Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1	C
	Residence	33 Gilmore Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1	C
	Residence	43 Gilmore Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		C
	Residence	334 King Philip Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow	6	C

C Contributing property  
 NC Non-contributing property

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Bungalow style residences at 77 (foreground) and 85 Baker Road, view looking west.



Mixed use properties at 826 (foreground) and 814 Broadway, view looking southwest.



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Residence at 825 Broadway, view looking southeast.



Residence at 466 Broadway, view looking southwest.



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Residence at 334 King Phillip Street, view looking northeast.



Frates Dairy Bottle Building at 785 Broadway, view looking northeast.

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North Raynham School at 53 Baker Road, view looking southeast.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Stoughton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Downtown Stoughton

**Name of Area:** Downtown Stoughton

**Present Use:** Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** early-19<sup>th</sup> c. – mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Increase construction of modern infill in the commercial center and some loss of industrial complexes within the last 20 years.

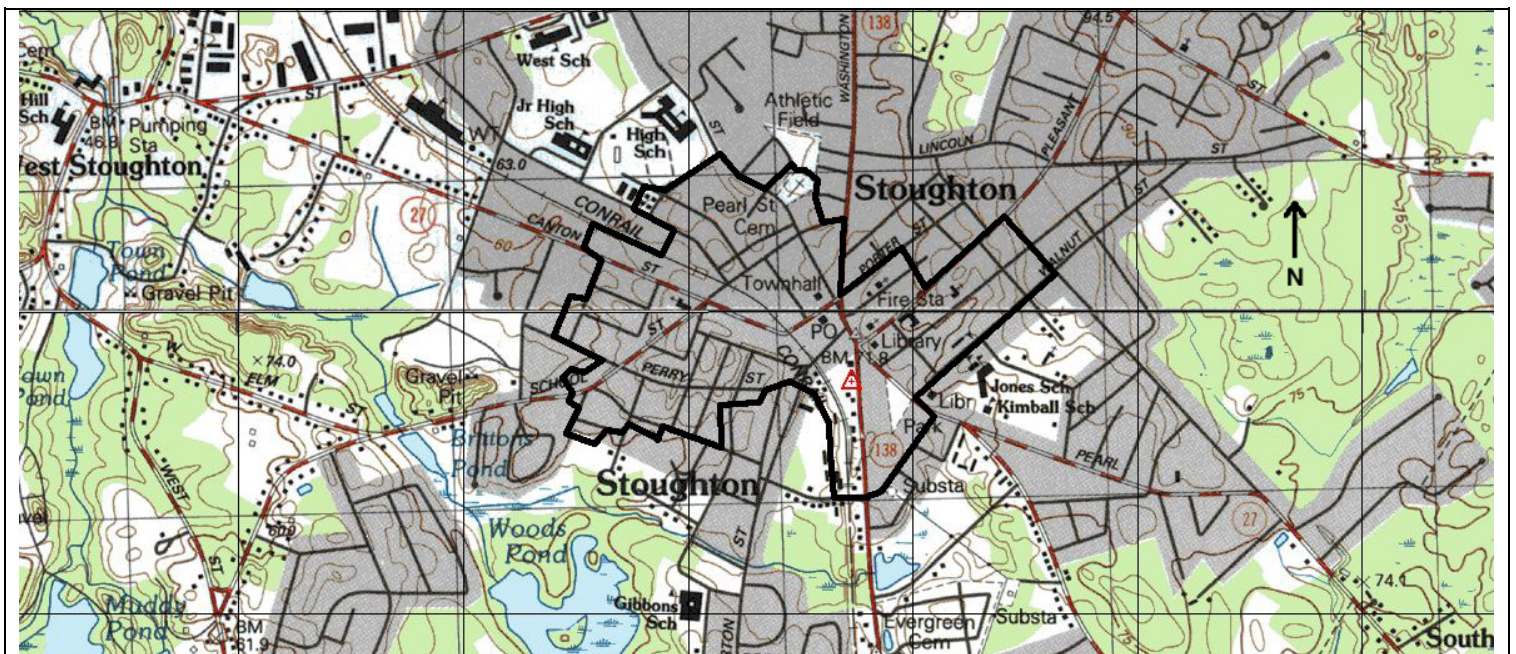
**Acreage:** Approx. 225 acres

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

STOUGHTON

DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

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- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Downtown Stoughton Area is a cohesive grouping of commercial, institutional, industrial, and residential buildings radiating out from the intersection of Washington, Pearl, Porter, Wyman, Park, and Pleasant streets. The civic and commercial portion of the area, centered at the intersection of Washington, Wyman, Porter and Pearl streets was previously surveyed as the Stoughton Square Area (STG.A) in 1987.

Washington Street, laid out in 1806, is the main north-south route bisecting the district through Stoughton Square. Just west of the commercial block are complexes of industrial buildings, primarily focused along the MBTA Stoughton Line right-of-way (former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad). The largest of these complexes were the Mystic Rubber Company at the corner of Summer and Wyman streets (STG.2) and the Meade Rubber Company at 25 Brock Street (STG.1). The institutional and commercial architecture is dominated by the Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival styles, represented in the Stoughton Town Hall at 10 Pearl Street (STG.12; MHC DOE 1988) constructed in 1881 and the Stoughton Trust Company at 810 Washington Street (STG.41) built in 1917. Some of the commercial properties along Washington, Porter and Wyman have been altered with modern storefront additions and replacement materials and there has been some loss of commercial and industrial properties in the late-twentieth century has allowed for modern infill within the area. However, overall core of the area forms a unified and well-preserved town center concentration of industrial and commercial buildings.

Residential neighborhoods extend out from Stoughton Square to the west along Perry, School, Pearl and Canton streets and to the east along Freeman, Pleasant, Seaver and Walnut streets. The residential streets west of Stoughton Square contain simple, side-hall plan, one to one-and-one-half-story, gable-front cottages and two-story single and multiple family houses with varied degrees of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival ornamentation constructed between the mid-nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century. Clapp, Winter and Perry streets are comprised almost entirely of these housing types. The earliest houses date from the late eighteenth century, at 137, 145, and 156 Pleasant Street (STG.20, STG.21, STG.22). The west side contains the modest and working class housing focused around the factories, including one employee row house, the S.C. & J.G. Phinney Worker Housing, or "The Ten Commandments," at the corner of Perry and School streets (STG.77) built in 1876. The large, Queen Anne style Phinney House at 81 Summer Street (STG.30), built in 1854 and later expanded, is the most high style building along these streets. The streets east of Stoughton Square typically contain more substantial homes with a higher degree of ornamentation, primarily in the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles constructed between the mid-nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century. These houses are larger in scale with a more formal expression of architectural styles, such as in a group of two-story, front-gable residences originally designed in the Greek Revival style in 1854, with later modifications at 15, 31, 35, and 43 Walnut Street (STG.32, STG.33, STG.34, STG.35). The Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style Charles Welch House at 60 Chestnut Street (STG.4) constructed ca. 1880 is perhaps the most imposing. Most of the houses are wood frame construction and have been altered, including converting some from single-family to multiple-family use. However, most retain their original massing and form, and several have intact original materials.

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DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

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## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Downtown Stoughton Area, also known as Stoughton Center or Stoughton Square, was originally settled in the mid-eighteenth century and included present-day Pearl and Summer streets as primary transportation routes. The first meeting house was built in 1744 (not extant) at the corner of Pleasant and Washington streets, and the first school (not extant) was constructed in 1768 at the corner of Pleasant and Park streets. Markers installed by the Stoughton Historical Commission indicate their original locations (STG.900 and STG.901). The first cemetery, the Pearl Street Cemetery (STG.800) was formally established in 1748 approximately one-quarter mile north of the center at the northern boundary of the district (Berg 2002). The area also was the site of the first parish church, the first public library, and the railroad station.

After a series of devastating fires in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, few of the early houses or commercial shops remain in the center. The original wood frame buildings that were destroyed were replaced with concrete and brick structures throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as the building at 232 Pearl Street and the Monks Block (STG.39) at the corner of Washington and Porter streets. Two of the last remaining wood commercial structures are Dr. Swan's Block at 752-770 Washington Street (STG.38) (1904) and the Britton Block at the corner of Washington and Pearl (STG.37) (1899). The most prominent and high style commercial structure built in the square is the Stoughton Trust Company building at 810 Washington Street (STG.41). This brick bank was constructed in a highly visible locale at the corner of Washington and Park streets in 1917 for the trust company that established in 1911. The business eventually merged with five other banks and grew to such a size that it was able to serve the large manufacturing corporations in the area. The Stoughton Railroad Station at 53 Wyman Street (STG.44) sits just west of the commercial core on the MBTA Stoughton line right of way (former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad). The building was designed by Charles Brigham of Boston for the Boston and Providence Railroad, later the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in 1888. Brigham also designed many prominent buildings in Boston, such as the Second Church of Christ Science and the old Boston Museum in Copley Square (not extant) (Petruzzo and Woodward 1987e, 1987b, 1987p; Lebovich 1973; Withey 1970).

Downtown Stoughton contains the town's most prominent institutional and ecclesiastical buildings, including the town hall, library and multiple churches. Most of these civic properties were built in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries at a time of economic prosperity and population growth for the town. The Stoughton Town Hall at 10 Pearl Street (STG.12; MHC DOE 1988) was designed by Samuel J.F. Thayer of Boston and constructed in 1881. Thayer was known for his public buildings, which also include the town hall in Brookline, MA and the Providence, RI City Hall. When opened, the brick town hall housed the town offices, post office, public library, fire department, jail, and community theater. The library quickly outgrew the space at the town hall and the Lucius Clapp Memorial Library, or Stoughton Public Library, at 6 Park Street (STG.11; NR listed 1992) was built in 1903. The building was designed by Walter Atherton, who was born in Stoughton, and constructed on the site of the first school. This was the first building solely dedicated for use as a library in Stoughton and became the headquarters of the historical society and museum in 1970. A new post office building was constructed in 1939 at 19 Park Street, which now houses private offices. The Stoughton Fire Department (STG.6) constructed their new headquarters at 30 Freeman Street in 1927. Like the library, this brick, Classical Revival style building was the first permanent structure built in Stoughton dedicated for use at a fire station, and is still used for that purpose with the aid of a large mid-twentieth century addition (Petruzzo and Woodward n.d. b, 1988d; Withey 1970; McLoughlin 1978).

The early First Parish Universalist Church on Washington Street burned in 1966 and was replaced with the current structure on the Church Green. Other churches located near the center include the Stoughton Methodist Church at 100 Pleasant Church (STG.19) constructed in 1865-1866 for the congregation that had been active since 1806. The Methodist Church is accompanied by a ca. 1895 parsonage on Pleasant Street and the Greek Revival style Park School (STG.29) on Seaver Street. The Park School originally served as a public district school until 1917. Just north of the Methodist Church is the Trinity Episcopal Church at 34 Freeman Street (STG.7) originally constructed in 1898 and expanded to its current

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DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

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configuration in the early twentieth century. The Trinity Episcopal congregation moved to a new church in the 1970s and the building now houses the Christadelphian Ecclesia Church. The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception is located in the neighborhood west of Commercial Street. The original Catholic Church constructed at the corner of Canton and School streets in 1859 was replaced with the current structure in the 1970s. The Sacred Heart Convent on School Street and the Saint Mary's Parochial School/Gymnasium building on Atherton Street, adjacent to the church lot, were also demolished by the 1990s (Petruzzo and Woodward 1987k, 1987n, n.d. c; Sanborn 1923, 1949).

The majority of the industrial properties in the downtown area are located west of Washington Street, close to the railroad for the easy transportation of goods and materials. By the mid-eighteenth century, the majority of the industries in the area involved specialized shoe making preformed from the home or small workshops. These cottage industries developed into centralized shops distributing products locally and to Boston by the turn of the nineteenth century. The rapid success of these businesses grew into the formal organization of factories in the mid-nineteenth century. The earliest remaining of these properties is the S.C. & J.G. Phinney Boot Counter Manufacturing Company (STG.31) at the corner of Summer and Winter streets. Sylvanus C. Phinney began the manufacturing of boot and shoe counters, a component of boot and shoe construction, in 1848 at this location and it became one of the largest manufacturers in Stoughton until it closed in 1908. Phinney also partnered with George Walker and built a second factory adjacent to the first for the manufacturing of shoe lasts (not extant). The shoe industry reached its peak about 1865 in Stoughton and rapidly declined after the end of the Civil War. Opposite Phinney's factory, at the corner of Summer and Canton streets, the Mystic Rubber Company (STG.2) was established in 1877 for the production of rubberized cloth and merged with the Hall Rubber Company of Boston in 1889 to form the Stoughton Rubber Company. The property has since been converted into tenant-occupied mixed commercial and office spaces (see MHC inventory form). The Mystic and Stoughton rubber companies were two of several industries that made an important contribution to Stoughton's manufacturing economy between ca. 1880 and World War II. Another substantial company in the Downtown Stoughton area is the Meade Rubber Company at 25 Brock Street (STG.1), which was established by Stoughton native James Meade in 1916 for the manufacturing of rubber products. The Meade Rubber Company was closed by 1949, and the complex had taken over by L. Albert & Son, sellers of used rubber machinery (see MHC inventory form) (MHC 1979; Petruzzo and Woodward 1988c, 1987l, 1987j; Bailey 1879; Sanborn 1891, 1923, 1949).

Although the industrial complexes were primarily located on the west side of the downtown, one extant complex, the George E. Belcher Company (STG.3), was developed on the east side of the area. George Belcher purchased the shoe last business from George Walker, Phinney's former business partner, and constructed the current complex in 1893. The company closed in the 1960s and had been one of Stoughton's largest employers. Other than Stoughton's involvement with the rubber and shoe industry, there was the P.M. Withington Furniture and Undertaker Company on Porter Street (STG.23) that was in business from the 1860s until the 1980s. The building now houses multiple retail stores and professional offices (Petruzzo and Woodward 1987f, n.d. a).

Early residential settlement occurred primarily along Pearl and Summer streets within the district in the early eighteenth century; however little remains from that period. The earliest documented extant residences date to the late-eighteenth century and are located along Pleasant Street near Chestnut Street. Three of these properties were built by Christopher Wadsworth, who owned a large amount of property in the area, ca. 1775 (STG.20, STG.21, STG.22). The population grew steadily into the early nineteenth century, until it tripled between 1830 and 1870 primarily due to the appearance of a large Irish population between 1840 and 1855. The rise in population also corresponded to the surge in manufacturing in the area and the development of residences for industrialist leaders, factory workers, and professionals. This division of housing stock is roughly defined east-west by Washington Street. Professionals, such as doctors, merchants, and landowners clustered on the east side, and workers on the west side around the factories. John G. Phinney worked at S.C. & J.G. Phinney, successful manufacturers of shoe counters, founded by his father who resided at the Phinney House at 81 Summer Street (STG.30) opposite the Phinney factory on the west side. Mr. Phinney was active in town affairs as chairman of the Town Hall building committee and organized the Stoughton Water Co. Charles Welch, who lived at the



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Welch House at 60 Chestnut Street (STG.4). worked as a young man for Phinney Counter, later becoming a member of the firm and eventually retiring as its president. Welch was a large benefactor to the town contributing land for public parks. This development trend remained through the early twentieth century with the influx of more immigrants and the construction of large numbers of one-and-one-half-story cottages and side-hall plan houses on the west and more substantial houses on the east side of the area. Growth in the residential neighborhoods slowed after the 1940s in the downtown area as the focus shifted to the subdivisions that constructed throughout the town (MHC 1979; Petruzzo and Woodward 1987c, 1987d, 1987g, 1987q, 1987i, 1987m, 1987h, 1987o, 1988b, 1988a). Downtown Stoughton continues to serve as the civic, commercial, and institutional core of the town.

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

This data sheet includes all properties in the MHC Inventory and additional properties selected for their architectural and/or historic integrity

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
STG.A	Stoughton Square	Washington, Wyman, Porter, and Pearl streets				RNRE
STG.1	Meade Rubber Company	25 Brock Street	1916	Vernacular/loft		RNRE
STG.2	Mystic Rubber Company	2 Canton Street	1877	Vernacular/loft		RNRE
STG.3	George E. Belcher Company	Capen and Pleasant streets	1893	Vernacular/loft		C
STG.4	Charles Welch House	60 Chestnut Street	ca. 1880	Colonial Revival		C
STG.5	International Order of Odd Fellows Hall	7 Freeman Street	1892	Queen Anne		C
STG.6	Stoughton Fire Station	30 Freeman Street	1927	Classical Revival		C
STG.7	Trinity Episcopal Church	34 Freeman Street	1898	Shingle Style		C
STG.9	First Stoughton Public Library/Residence	Morton Square	ca. 1850	Vernacular		C
STG.11	Stoughton Public Library	6 Park Street	1903	Classical Revival	1	MHC-DOE
STG.900	First School Marker	6 Park Street	unknown	n/a		C
	Stoughton U.S. Post Office	19 Park Street	1939	Classical Revival		C
STG.800	Pearl Street Cemetery	Pearl Street	1748	n/a	2	RNRE
STG.37	Britton Block	Pearl and Washington streets	1899	Queen Anne	3	C
STG.12	Stoughton Town Hall	10 Pearl Street	1881	Romanesque Revival	4	MHC-DOE
STG.13	Daniel French House	34 Pearl Street	ca. 1847	Italianate		C
	Lehan Block	232 Pearl Street	ca. 1920	Classical Revival		C
STG.77	S.C. & J.G. Phinney Worker Housing/ "The Ten Commandments"	Perry and School streets	1876	Vernacular		C
STG.901	Site of First Meeting House Marker	Pleasant and Washington streets	1908	n/a		C
STG.15	James Hill House	52 Pleasant Street	1837	Vernacular		C
STG.16	Wales French House	58 Pleasant Street	1876	Italianate		C



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

STOUGHTON

DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
STG.17	Samuel Paul House	64 Pleasant Street	1823	Vernacular		C
STG.18	Henry Drake House	68 Pleasant Street	1841	Italianate		C
STG.19	Methodist Church	100 Pleasant Street	1865-1866	Italianate		C
STG.20	Christopher Wadsworth House	137 Pleasant Street	1775	Vernacular/ Cape		C
STG.21	Christopher Wadsworth Barn/House	145 Pleasant Street	1775	Vernacular/ Salt-box		C
STG.22	John Osgood Jr. House	156 Pleasant Street	1775	Vernacular/ Cape		C
STG.23	P.M. Withington Furniture and Undertaker	Porter Street	1860	Vernacular	8	C
STG.25	J.W. Elastic Web Company	Rose Street	1936	Vernacular		C
STG.29	Park School	Seaver Street	1859	Greek Revival		C
STG.27	Reverend Edward Richmond House	15 Seaver Street	1812	Federal	7	C
STG.28	George Belcher House	33 Seaver Street	1887	Queen Anne		C
STG.30	Phinney House	81 Summer Street	1854	Queen Anne (remodeled)		C
STG.31	S.C. & J.G. Phinney Boot Counter Manu. Co.	Summer and Winter streets	1848	Vernacular		C
STG.32	W.O. Faxon House	15 Walnut Street	1854	Italianate (remodeled)		C
STG.33	Martin Wales House	31 Walnut Street	1854	Greek Revival		C
STG.34	N.S. Atwood House	35 Walnut Street	1854	Greek Revival (altered)		C
STG.35	L.M. Flint House	43 Walnut Street	1854	Greek Revival		C
STG.38	Dr. Swan's Block	752-770 Washington Street	1904	Queen Anne		C
STG.39	Monks Block	Washington and Porter streets	1886	Romanesque Revival		C
STG.40	State Theater	807 Washington Street	1927	Classical Revival		C
STG.41	Stoughton Trust Company	810 Washington Street	1917	Classical Revival	5	C
STG.42	Porter Coal and Wood Co.	893 Washington Street	1876	Vernacular		C
STG.44	Stoughton Railroad Station	3 Wyman Street	1888	Romanesque Revival		C

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MHC-DOE	Property was determined eligible for the National Register by the Massachusetts Historical Commission
RNRE	Property is recommended individually eligible for National Register listing, PAL 2013.
C	Contributing property to the district
NC	Non-contributing property to the district

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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Pearl Street Cemetery, view looking northeast.



Commercial block at corner of Pearl and Washington streets, view south from west side of Pearl Street.



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Stoughton Town Hall, view looking west from Pearl Street.



Stoughton Trust Company Building, view looking southeast from west side of Washington Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

STOUGHTON

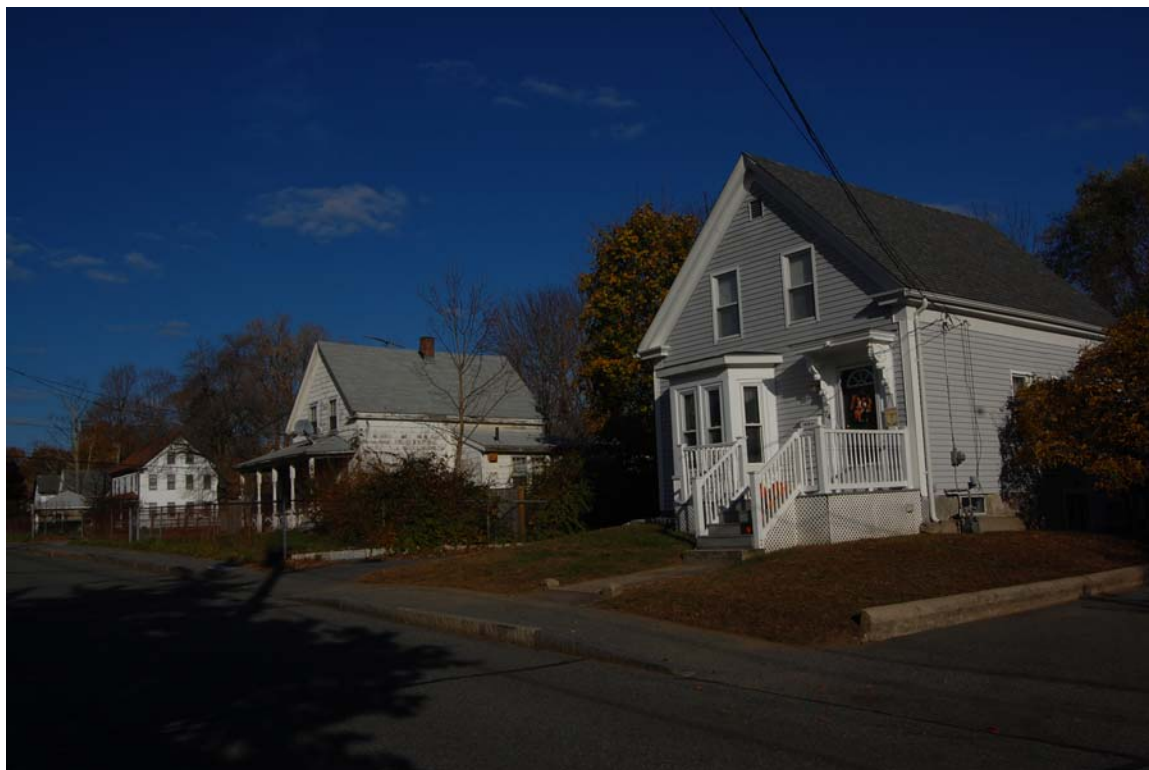
DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

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Residences on Winter Street, view looking northeast.



Residences on Seaver Street, view looking northeast.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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S.C. & J.G. Phinney Boot Counter Manufacturing Company, view south from the north side of Summer Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

STOUGHTON

DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON

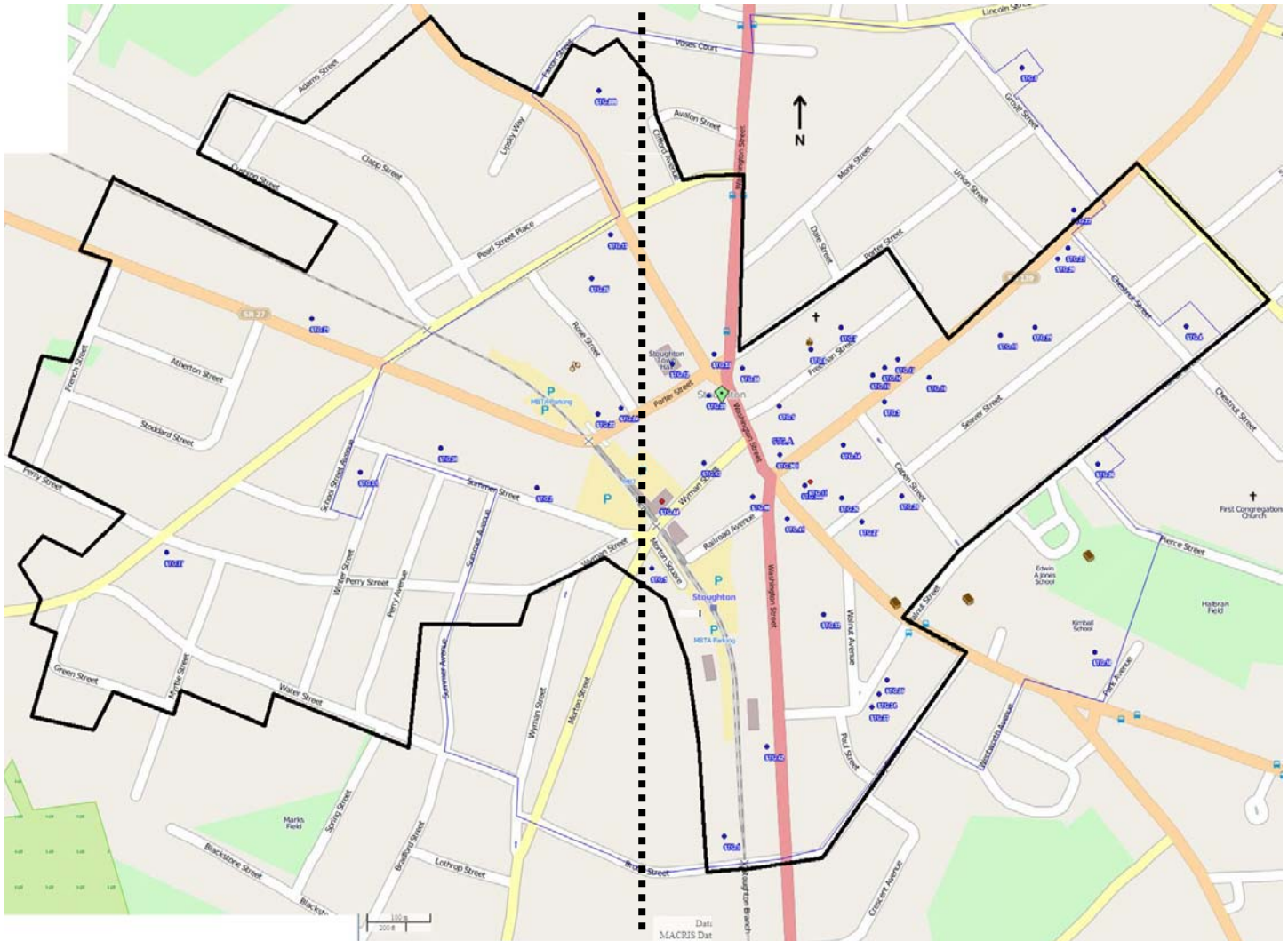
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## AREA MAP



1

2

- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc-macris.net>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

STOUGHTON

DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON AREA

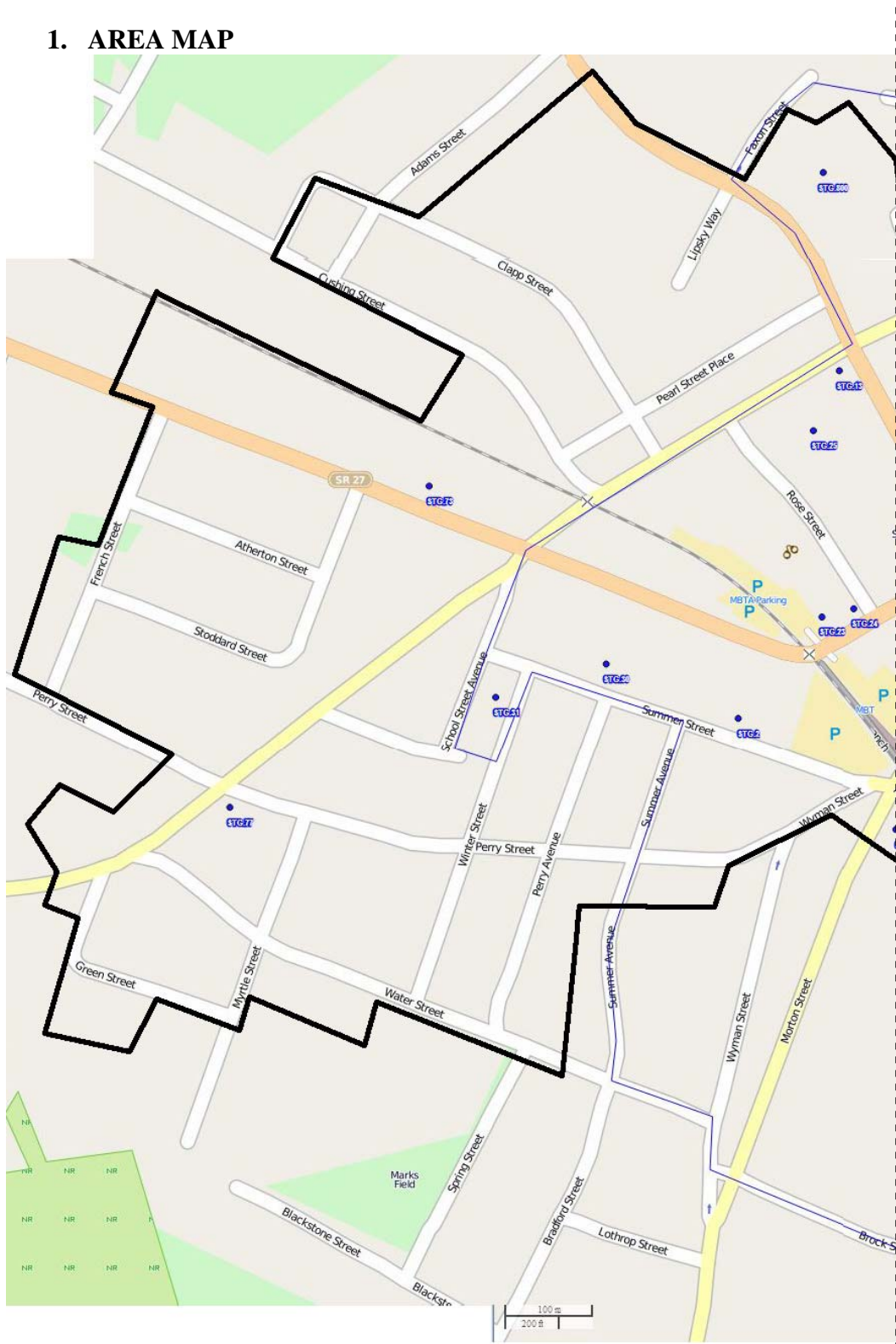
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## 1. AREA MAP



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

STOUGHTON

DOWNTOWN STOUGHTON AREA

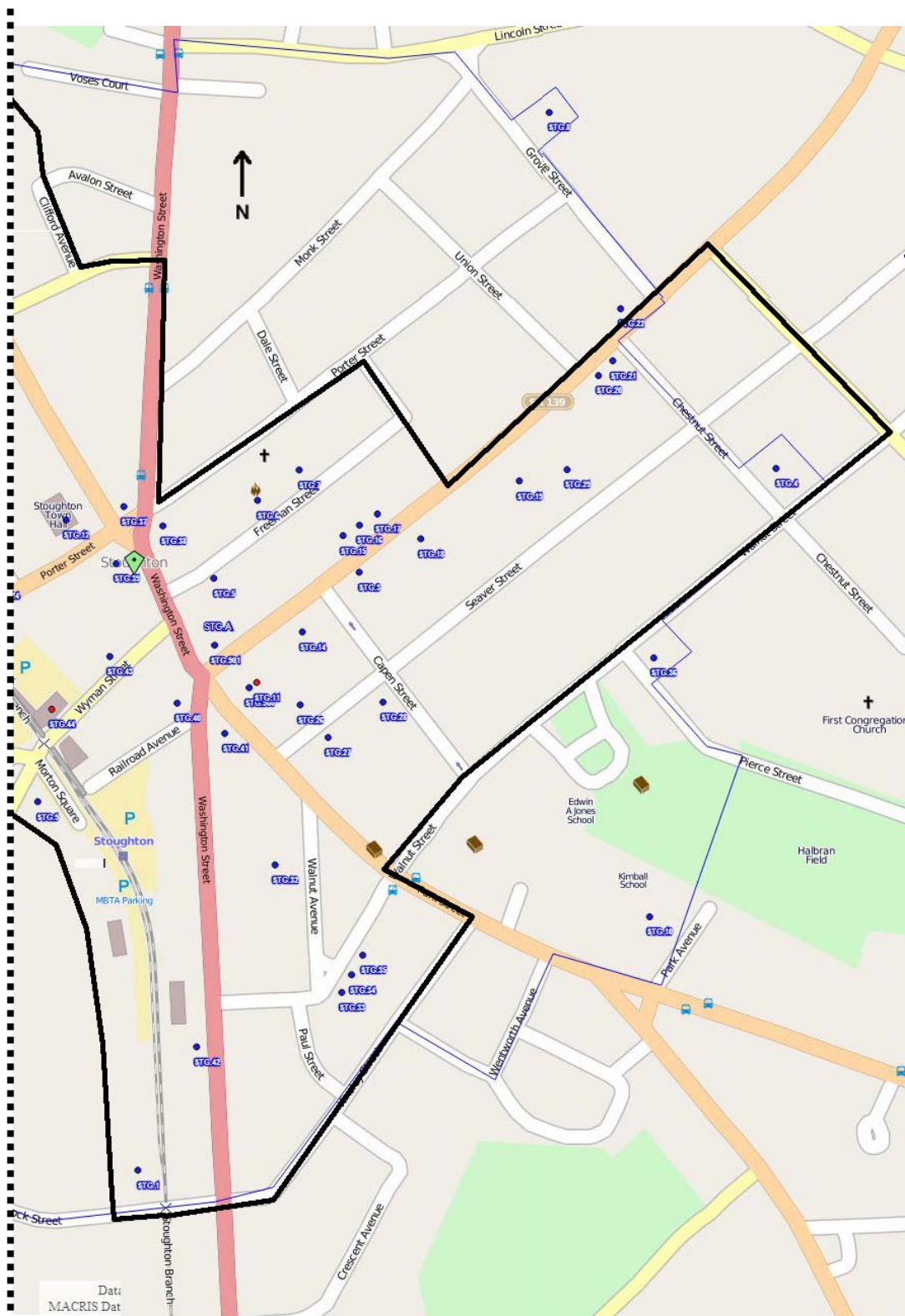
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## 2. AREA MAP





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
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STG.A	See data sheet
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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

**National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form**

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district  
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Downtown Stoughton Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its role in the growth and development of the town center and industries from its early settlement period through the twentieth century, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of the town's most prominent nineteenth and twentieth century institutional and ecclesiastical buildings, including the town hall, library and multiple churches, as well as commercial, industrial, and residential buildings that represent a range of architectural styles and levels of ornamentation and form a coherent unit.

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

See data sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



Town/City: Taunton

Place (neighborhood or village): Taunton Center

Name of Area: Taunton Center Area

Present Use: Residential, Institutional

Construction Dates or Period: 18th to mid-20th c.

Overall Condition: Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

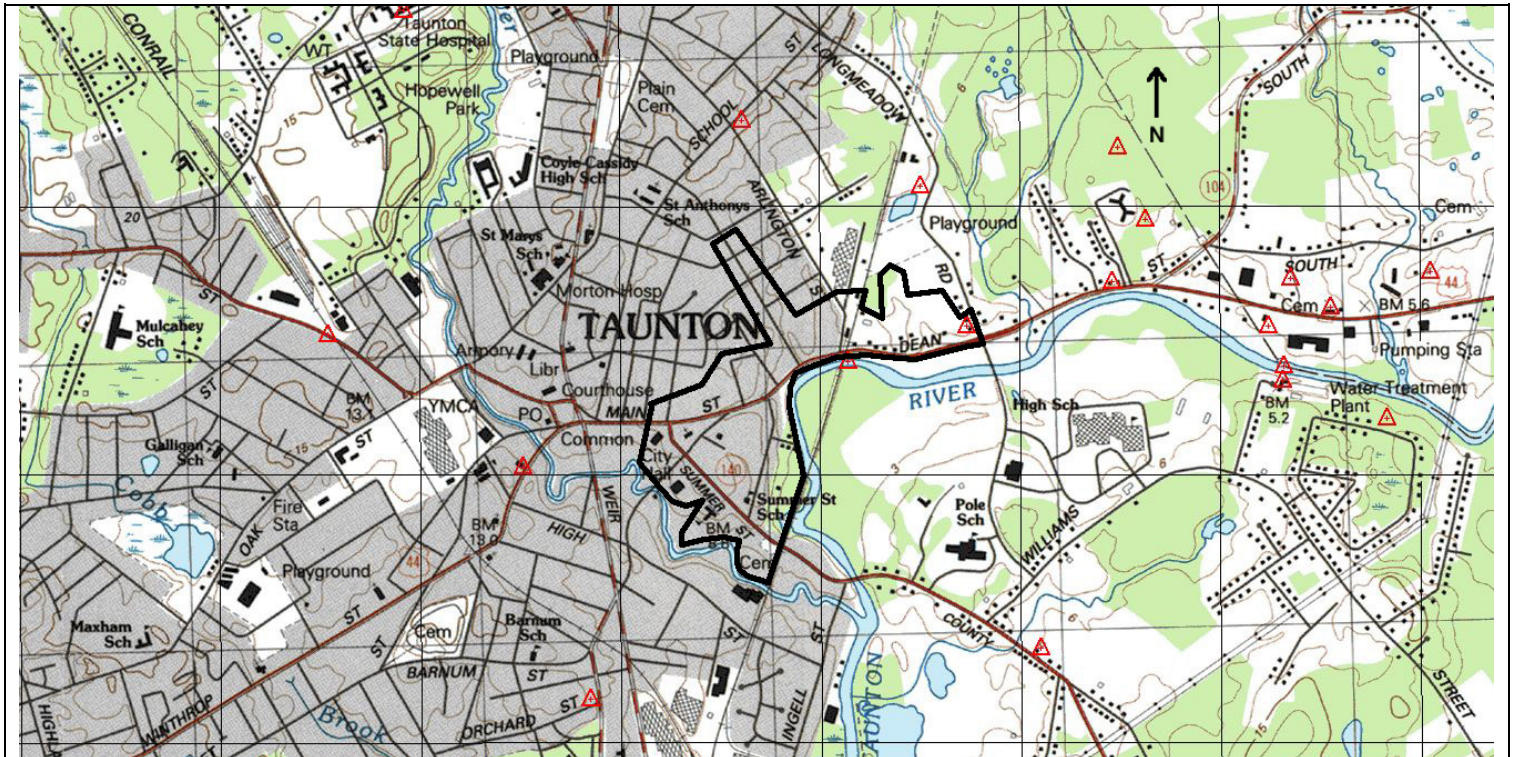
Acreage: Approx. 115

Recorded by: Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

Organization: PAL

Date (month/year): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

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- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Taunton Center Area is a large, irregularly shaped area located along the north and west sides of the Taunton River east and west of the MBTA Stoughton Line railroad right-of-way. The area encompasses three previously documented districts/areas and abuts the Taunton Green Historic District (TAU.C; National Register listed) to the west. The Church Green Historic District (TAU.A; National Register listed), is characterized by 22 structures immediately surrounding the Church Green at the intersections of Church Green, Dean and Summer streets and is encompassed in the larger Church Green Local Historic District (LHD) (TAU.AC). The Ashland Street Area (TAU.H) includes 27 mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century residences located on Ashland Street between Dean and Washburn streets. The Taunton Center Area encompasses approximately 155 properties, of which 140 contribute to the historic character and significance of the area. Contributing properties are primarily residential and civic, with a few commercial buildings, constructed from the late eighteenth century through the early-twentieth century.

Most of the commercial and civic buildings are concentrated around the Church Green, located at the junction of Summer, Dean and Main Streets. This triangular-shaped green contains the only religious property in the neighborhood and one of the oldest churches in Taunton; the First Parish Church (TAU.1) was originally constructed in 1829-1830 in the early Gothic Revival style. A chapel addition designed by the Massachusetts architectural firm Hartwell and Swasey was constructed in 1869. Adjacent to the Church, near the intersection of Main and Summer streets, is the Taunton City Hall (TAU.4), originally constructed in 1848 and extensively remodeled in 1896 in the Renaissance Revival style. In front of the City Hall, in a triangular-shaped lawn at the intersection of Summer and Main, is the Robert Treat Paine Statue (TAU.900) by artist Richard Edwin Brooks. The statue was erected ca. 1902 by the Taunton Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Commercial architecture in the adjacent district surrounding the Taunton Green was primarily constructed during the upsurge in fire-proof architecture and designed in the Italianate Style; however, the commercial architecture in the Taunton Center Area reflects a transition from the Italianate style to the Second Empire Style, as seen in the Leonard Block at 107 Main Street (TAU.3). This four-story, brick building was constructed in 1870 and houses the Star Theater on the second and third floors in the early twentieth century. The Italianate style Old Colony Railroad Station at 40 Dean Street (TAU.45; National Register listed) was constructed by the Old Colony Railroad ca. 1876 when it ran an extension branch through Taunton. The building is the only extant railroad depot in Taunton and has been converted into professional offices.

Three schools were built in the area spanning a time frame of almost 100 years. The earliest is the Italianate style Bristol Academy (TAU.7) built adjacent to the First Parish Church on Church Green in 1852. This private secondary school was designed by renowned architect Richard Upjohn and constructed by local Taunton builders Hale, Walker and Sherman. Nearly 75 year later, a two-story, Colonial Revival style public school was built at the corner of Summer and Prospect Streets. The Summer Street School (TAU.76), constructed in 1917, was designed by Gustavus L. Smith who also designed three other schools in Taunton in the late nineteenth century. The most recent and largest school building in the area is the Taunton Catholic Middle School (TAU.64), or Monsignor James Coyle High School, which was constructed in 1933 on the site of the former N.H. Skinner Estate to serve initially as a parochial high school.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Surrounding the small central concentration of civic and commercial properties, the area is comprised of predominantly high style residential neighborhoods. Prevalent architectural styles include examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Shingle, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Spanish Colonial Revival. The residences along Summer Street, between the Church Green and the railroad right-of-way, are sited on narrow lots close to the road and represent a range of styles from Federal to Colonial Revival and date between 1830 and 1930. Single family homes dominant, but there are several original multi-family houses including the Colonial Revival style duplex at 86 Summer Street (TAU.72). Most of the single-family houses along Summer Street are intact (TAU.59, TAU.60, and TAU.63), although some have been converted to multi-family use (TAU.65, TAU.67, and TAU.68). The orientation and scale of the houses along Prospect Street is similar to those along Summer Street; however these residences reflect a higher concentration of later styles like Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Craftsman (TAU.75, TAU.211, and TAU.37).

Larger lots along the north side of Church Green, Dean Street, and Ashland Street contain high-style houses like the Charles Newbury House at 24 Church Green (TAU.17), constructed in 1905 in the Colonial Revival style and the Italianate style Charles R. Atwood House at 30 Dean Street (TAU.41), built ca. 1850. Both houses were originally set back from the road with landscaped grounds. Today the Newbury House has been converted into professional offices with parking lots, but the Atwood House and grounds remain relatively intact. Several of these large residential properties, like the Newbury House, were converted into professional offices in the twentieth century. Substantial houses such as the Dr. Charles Hubbard House at 14 Church Green (1844), the Barney Deane House at 48 Church Green (1829), and the Theodore Dean House at 26 Dean Street (1866) have been converted into a bank, real estate office, and attorney's office, respectively (TAU.18, TAU.11, and TAU.40).

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Taunton Center Area contains the historic civic and religious center of Taunton since initial settlement in the early seventeenth century. The Church Green, originally known as the Meetinghouse Common, was laid out ca. 1640 by the original settlers. The settlers arrived from Dorchester, MA about 1637 led by Elizabeth Poole and built the first meetinghouse, a public school, and houses at the Church Green. They also built houses along Dean Street east of the Green. These first settlers were primarily farmers who also utilized the nearby Taunton River for fishing. Over time, residential development expanded onto Summer and Winter (now Longmeadow Road) streets. Industry developed outside the Taunton Center Area in villages like Whittenton to the north, but most of the early commercial and civic activity occurred in the core of the settlement at the Church Green (MHC 1981).

The Center remained Taunton's residential, civic and commercial hub into the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Within a 50-year period, the town constructed a second meetinghouse (ca. 1720), the first jail (ca. 1747), and the first Bristol County courthouse (ca. 1746) on or near the Church Green; all of these buildings have been replaced. The first building for a private secondary school chartered in 1794 was constructed on the Green in 1794 and replaced by the current Bristol Academy (TAU.7) structure designed by renowned architect Richard Upjohn in 1852. The area also includes Taunton's oldest cemetery, Neck of Land Cemetery (TAU.804), on Summer Street. This cemetery was active between 1687 and 1889 and contains burials from some of Taunton's earliest prominent citizens, notably members of the Leonard and Dean families. Concurrently, several routes, including Summer and Dean streets, were extended to connect the center with the outlying areas of Taunton. This aided secondary residential and industrial settlements to develop throughout Taunton while retaining the center as the civic core. During the Revolutionary War, the nearby Taunton Green to the west became the militia training ground and also drew commercial activities away from the Church Green. This transition solidified the Church Green's role as primarily a civic and upper-class residential neighborhood (MHC 1981; Hennedy 2006; Rose 1978).

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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TAUNTON CENTER AREA

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None of the earliest structures remain on Dean Street today, but have been replaced by the eighteenth and nineteenth century estates of Taunton's upper class citizens. The Dean family, one of Taunton's earliest families and successful farmers, merchants and manufacturers, owned large tracts of the land along Dean Street. Abiezer Dean built one of the grandest houses at 68 Dean Street (TAU.51; National Register listed) ca. 1798. It was later sold to George Hartshorn in 1905, a descendent of the Hartshorns who founded the Dean Cotton Mill in what is today Lakeville. Theodore Dean built the house at 26 Dean Street (TAU.40) in 1866. He was the last owner of the Taunton Iron Works and president of the Bristol County National Bank in 1878. Dean's neighbor, Charles R. Atwood, was a wholesale grocer in Weir Village and built the large house at 30 Dean Street (TAU.41) ca. 1850. The properties on Church Green and Prospect Street also reflect the wealth and affluence of Taunton's nineteenth-century citizens. In 1850, the area surrounding the Church Green contained the houses of lawyers, doctors, merchants, and manufacturers, including Dr. H.B. Hubbard (14 Church Green, TAU.18; ca. 1844), a local physician; Thomson Newbury (24 Church Green, TAU.17; ca. 1830), a merchant and manufacturer of oil cloth; and Anselm Bassett (37 Church Green, TAU.15; ca. 1825), a counselor at the County Court House (MHC 1981; Sampson 1878; Babbitt 1850; Lawson 1978).

Ashland Street was one of the first neighborhoods developed on speculation in Taunton. The principal speculator was Edmund Bennett, a local lawyer and judge, who came to Taunton in 1848 and later became the first mayor in 1865. Bennett's partner, William A. Crocker, was a local copper manufacturer who also owned a house on Dean Street. Bennett and Crocker sold large parcels of land on Ashland Street as early as 1870 to prominent professionals and industrialists such as Francis Bassett (20 Ashland Street, TAU.203; 1892) and Elisha T. Jackson (30 Ashland Street, TAU.204; 1883), who were partners in an insurance firm. Several of the houses on Ashland Street were reportedly moved there from other unknown areas of Taunton. The principal of the local high school purchased the property at the corner of Ashland and Belmont streets ca. 1870 and moved a ca. 1845 house, known as the John P. Swinterton House (TAU.207) from another location in Taunton to the lot. Ashland Street appeared much as it does today by the early twentieth century with most of the house lots built up (Winters 1979a-b; Beers 1871; Dean 1855).

Due to such a high concentration of wealthy residents, specialty services catering to their leisure activities developed in the area. The Winthrop Club at 1 Church Green (TAU.20) was built ca. 1890 as a private club for gentlemen. The Taunton Boat Club was built around the same time as the Winthrop Club located by the Taunton River on Dean Street directly across from Elm Street. The Boat Club closed by the 1930s and the building was eventually demolished.

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TAUNTON CENTER AREA

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

<b>MHC Number</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Const. Date</b>	<b>Style/Form</b>	<b>Photo Number</b>	<b>Status</b>
TAU.A	Church Green Historic District	Church Green and Dean Street	1638 – ca. 1940	Multiple		NR
TAU.AC	Church Green Local Historic District	Church Green, Summer and Dean Streets	18 <sup>th</sup> century – ca. 1940	Multiple		LHD
TAU.H	Ashland Street	Ashland Street	ca. 1840 – ca. 1920	Multiple		C
TAU.44	Woodward, William House	117 Arlington Street	1830	Federal		NR*
TAU.43	Taunton Girls Club	119 (131) Arlington Street	1890	Stick Style		C*
TAU.42	Dean - Hartshorn Estate Barn/Taunton Girls Club	131 Arlington Street	ca. 1800	Federal, Other		C*
TAU.203	Bassett House	20 Ashland Street	1892	Queen Anne, Shingle Style		C
TAU.204	Jackson, Elisha T.	30 Ashland Street	1883	Stick Style		C
TAU.205	Dickerman, Minnie L. House	35 Ashland Street	1898	Shingle Style	5	C
TAU.206	Residence	39 Ashland Street	ca. 1845	Italianate	5	C
TAU.207	Swinerton, John P. House	40 Ashland Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.208	Residence	57 Ashland Street	ca. 1855	Italianate		C
TAU.209	Residence	72 Ashland Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		C
TAU.26	White, Albert R. House	2 Chestnut Street	1937	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.27	Bassett, Charles Jarvis Hunt House	20 Chestnut Street	1851	Gothic Revival	4	NR*
TAU.28	Curtis, Norman House	23 Chestnut Street	1955	Post-war Suburban Ranch		NC*
TAU.1	First Parish Church	Church Green	1829-1930; 1869; 1965	Gothic Revival	2	C**
TAU.901	Taunton Vietnam Memorial Fountain and Marker	Church Green	1968	N/A		NC**
TAU.19	World War II Servicemen Building	Church Green	1940	Craftsman		Demolished
TAU.20	Winthrop Club	1 Church Green	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		C**
TAU.18	Hubbard, Dr. H.B House	14 Church Green	ca. 1844	Italianate - altered		C**

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.17	Hicks - Newbury House	24 Church Green	ca. 1830	Late-Georgian		C**
TAU.16	Apartments	31 Church Green	1970	Colonial Revival		NC**
TAU.15	Bassett, Anselm House	37 Church Green	ca. 1825	Federal		C**
TAU.11	Dean - Deane House	48 Church Green	1829	Adam	1	C**
TAU.10	Warner, Judge Richard House	52 Church Green	1919	Colonial Revival	1	C**
TAU.9	Pitts, Abner – Colby, George House	57 Church Green	1836	Federal - altered	1	C**
TAU.8	Foster, Charles House	60 Church Green	ca. 1850	Federal		C**
TAU.7	Bristol Academy – Old Colony Historical Society	66 Church Green	1852	Italianate		C**
TAU.6	Mason, Col. Fredrick – Mason, Maurice House	72 Church Green	ca. 1902; 1960	Shingle Style		C**
TAU.5	Rait, James – Mason, Col. Fredrick House	79 Church Green	ca. 1873	Colonial Revival		C**
TAU.14	Crocker, George Augustus House	2 Dean Street	1858	Second Empire		C**
TAU.12	Williams, Alfred House	3 Dean Street	1899	Colonial Revival		C**
TAU.13	Simerdon, Frank House	5 Dean Street	1910	Tudor Revival		C**
TAU.38	Townsend House	11 Dean Street	1899; altered 1970	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.39	Williams, Franklin B. House	24 Dean Street	1891	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.40	Dean, Theodore House	26 Dean Street	1866	Italianate		NR*
TAU.41	Atwood, Charles R. House	30 Dean Street	ca.1850	Italianate		NR*
TAU.45	Old Colony Railroad Station	40 Dean Street	ca. 1876	Italianate		NR*
TAU.46	Reed, William and Chester House	44 Dean Street	ca. 1855	Federal/Cape		C*
TAU.47	Colby, Irving – Ferris, Melton House	50 Dean Street	1927	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.48	Residence	52 Dean Street	1870	Early-Colonial Revival/Cape	3	C*
TAU.49	Thorpe – Witherell House	56 Dean Street	ca. 1885	Italianate	3	C*
TAU.50	Crossman House	60 Dean Street	ca. 1880	Second Empire		C*

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.51	Dean – Hartshorn House	68 Dean Street	ca. 1798	Federal		NR*
TAU.52	Newbury, Harriet House	80 Dean Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.54	Dean – Kingman House	88 Dean Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C*
TAU.35	Nereo, Dr. Arthur House	11 Elm Street	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC*
TAU.34	Fairbanks – Williams House	19 Elm Street	ca. 1852	Italianate		NR*
TAU.36	Johnson, Richard House	22 Elm Street	ca. 1950	Post-war Suburban Ranch		NC*
TAU.55	Leonard, George House	30 Leonard Court	ca. 1840; moved ca. 1870	Greek Revival		C*
TAU.900	Paine, Robert Treat Statue	Main Street & Summer Street	ca. 1902	N/A	2	C**
TAU.21	Morton Block	80 Main Street	ca. 1840	Federal		C**
TAU.3	Leonard Block	107 Main Street	1870	Second Empire		C**
TAU.75	Smith, Walter House	1 Prospect Street	1896	Queen Anne		C*
TAU.210	Residence	9 Prospect Street	ca. 1840; moved ca. 1900	Greek Revival		C
TAU.211	Reed, H. G. House	15 Prospect Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire		C
TAU.212	Clapp, Rev. Thomas House	35 Prospect Street	ca. 1730; moved ca. 1900	Federal		C
TAU.37	Dickerman, Henry A. House	63 Prospect Street	1908	Craftsman/ Four-Square		C*
TAU.58	A & P Supermarket	21 Spring Street	1949	Colonial Revival		NC*
TAU.918	Summer Street Bridge	Summer Street	1934	N/A		demolished
TAU.804	Neck of Land Cemetery	Summer Street	1687-1889	N/A		NR*
TAU.4	Taunton City Hall	15 Summer Street	1848; 1896	Gothic Revival, Renaissance Revival		C**
TAU.56	First National Store Building	23 Summer Street	1950	Modern		NC*
TAU.57	Taunton Inn	33 Summer Street	1929	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.84	Barton, Charles E. House	40 Summer House	ca. 1859	Italianate		C*



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU. 83	Creedway Apartments	42 Summer Street	1925	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.59	Tisdale, Henry W. House	43 Summer Street	ca. 1835	Federal		C*
TAU.82	Reed, William Hale House	44 Summer House	1890	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.60	Brown, Thomas and James House	45 Summer Street	ca. 1825	Federal; later Gothic Revival		C*
TAU.81	Metropolitan Life Insurance Building	48 Summer Street	1958	Classical Revival		NC*
TAU.61	Howe, Dr. Charles House	49 Summer Street	ca. 1872	Italianate		C*
TAU.62	Williams – Pratt House	51 Summer Street	ca. 1825	Federal		C*
TAU.80	Williams – Dunbar House	54 Summer Street	1850	Federal		C*
TAU.79	Vickery – Baylies House	56 Summer Street	1830	Greek Revival		NR*
TAU.63	Dean, Abiezar House	57 Summer Street	ca. 1835	Federal		NR*
TAU.78	Church, Thomas L. House	58 Summer Street	ca. 1879	Queen Anne		C*
TAU.64	Catholic Middle School	59 Summer Street	1933	Classical Revival		C*
TAU.77	Vickery, Benjamin House	62 Summer Street	ca. 1875	Italianate		C*
TAU.65	Hall, J. W. D. House	65 Summer Street	1860	Italianate		C*
TAU.66	Barker, Anson J. House	67 Summer Street	1885	Gothic Revival		C*
TAU.76	Summer Street School	68 Summer Street	1917	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.67	Field, Lewis E. House	71 Summer Street	1871	Colonial Revival		C*
TAU.68	Deane, Alta L. House	77 Summer Street	ca. 1905	Late-Italianate		C*
TAU.74	Godfrey, J. M. House	78 Summer Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular		C*
TAU.73	Carver, C. H. Shop	80 Summer Street	ca. 1850; altered ca. 1880	Vernacular		C*
TAU.72	Residence	86 Summer Street	ca. 1886	Colonial Revival/ Duplex		C*
TAU.71	Blake, Samuel House	90 Summer Street	ca. 1850	Italianate		C*
TAU.70	Neck of Land School	91 Summer Street	ca. 1850	Federal		C*
TAU.29	Bassett, C. J. H. House	2 Vine Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C*

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

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 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.30	Tisdale, J. House	4 Vine Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C*
TAU.31	Barker, Eleanor House	8 Vine Street	1966	Colonial Revival		NC*
TAU.33	Residence	9 Vine Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular Cottage		C*
TAU.32	Powers, Kenneth	10 Vine Street	1950	Modified Cape Cod		NC*

NR Property is Individually listed in the National Register

LHD Local Historic District

C Contributing property to the district

NC Non-contributing property to the district

\* Property contributes to the Church Green Local Historic District

\*\* Property contributes to the Church Green National Register Historic District and the Church Green Local Historic District

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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See data sheet



Church Green, view looking east.



52 and 56 Dean Street, view looking northeast.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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20 Chestnut Street, view looking west.



35, 37, and 39 Ashland Street, view looking southeast.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

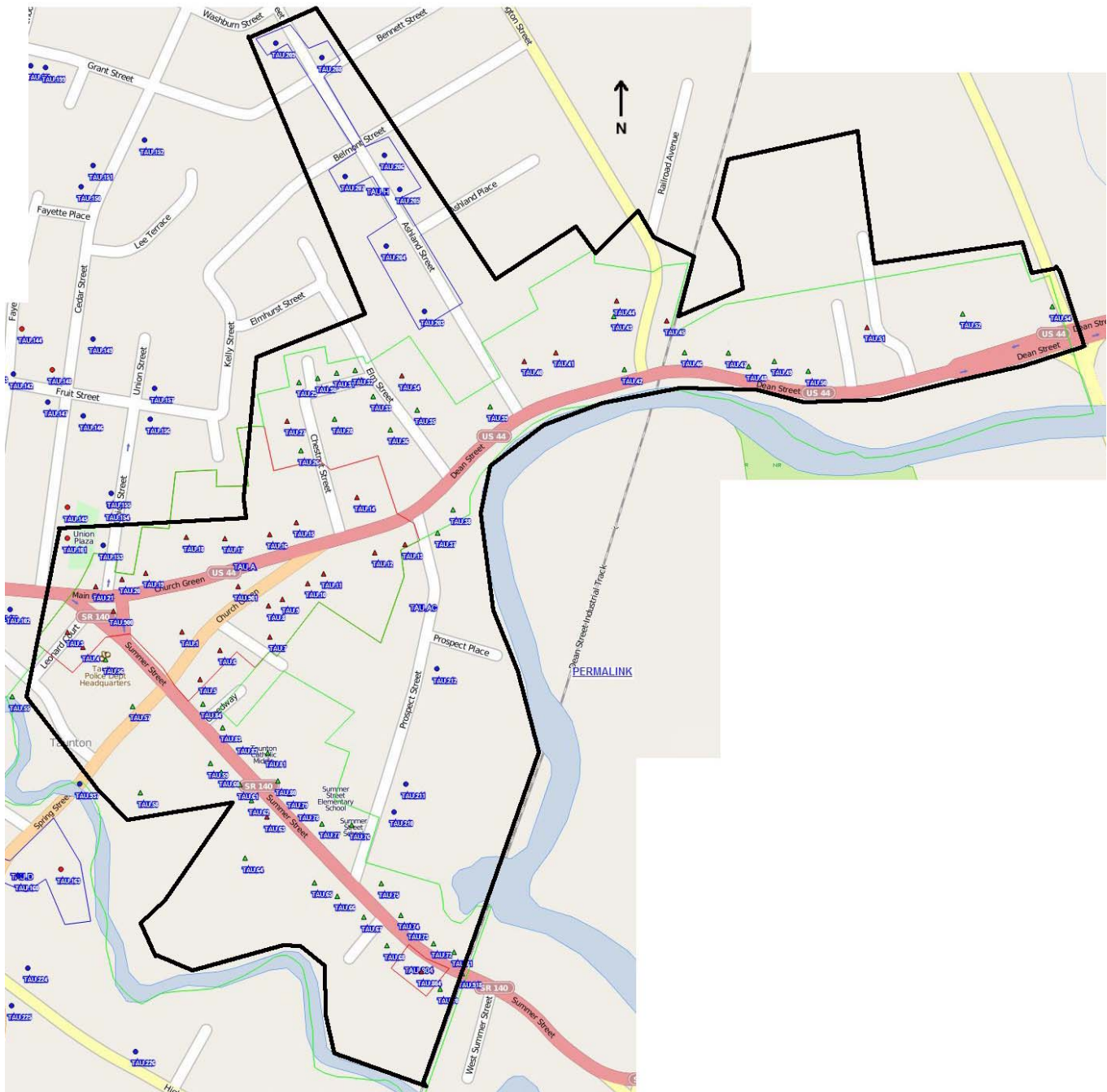
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

## AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary
- \*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta <http://maps.mhc-macris.net>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TAUNTON CENTER AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Taunton Center Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level in the area of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. Under Criterion A, the area is significant for its associations with the original settlement of Taunton at Church Green and the surrounding development of the early commercial and civic core of the city. The Church Green functioned as the earliest center of religious and governmental activity in the settlement, which today remain virtually unchanged. Under Criterion C, the area is significant as an intact collection of commercial, civic and high-style residential properties dating from the eighteenth- to the early twentieth century, including one of the earliest examples of Gothic Revival-style architecture in the City, the First Parish Church, and buildings designed by renowned architects, such as Richard Upjohn and Gustavus L. Smith. The proposed boundary primarily follows the existing Church Green Local Historic District boundaries, extending out to include Prospect Street and the Ashland Street Area. It encompasses the National Register listed Church Green Historic District (TAU.A), which is encompassed in the larger Church Green Local Historic District (LHD) (TAU.AC), and the Ashland Street Area (TAU.H).



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Name of Area:** High Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** early-19th to early-20th c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

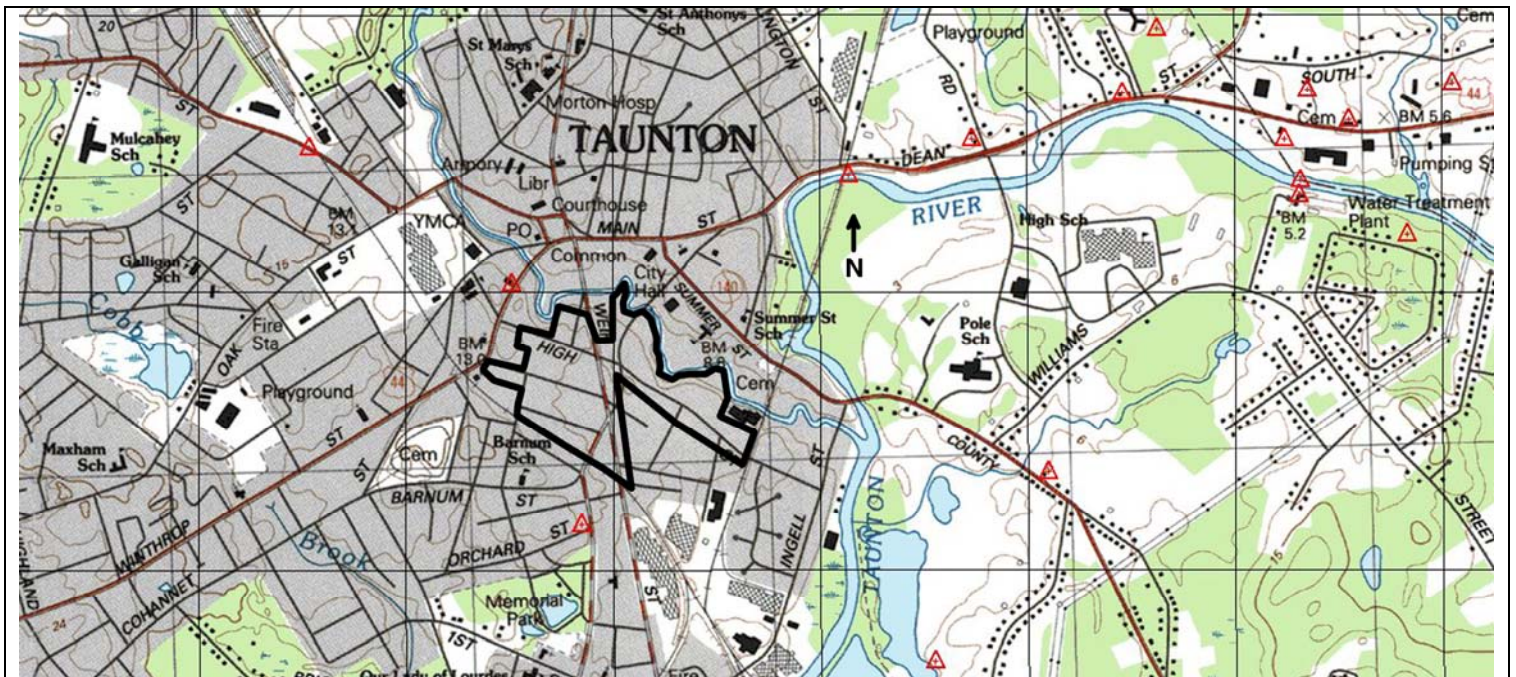
**Acreage:** Approx. 100

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The High Street Area is a residential neighborhood bounded by the Mill River to the north, the Stoughton Line right-of-way to the east, the Attleboro Secondary right-of-way to the south, and Winthrop Street to the west. The area is located primarily along High and Weir streets with extensions along Bow, Harrison, Spring and Webster streets, including approximately 75 properties. The High Street Area encompasses the previously surveyed Spring Street Area (TAU.D), Harrison Street Area (TAU.I), and Webster Street Area (TAU.J).

The majority of the historic buildings in the High Street Area are Victorian period Italianate and Queen Anne residences constructed between 1870 and 1910, although several examples of earlier Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, and Italianate residences and a smaller number of early twentieth century styles such as Craftsman, English Revival, Colonial Revival and are also present. Most buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity and minor alterations include window replacement and the installation of synthetic siding.

The oldest buildings are the James Sproat House at 9 Spring Street (TAU.160), a colonial period Cape constructed ca. 1760, and the two-and-one-half-story, center chimney house with end gable overhangs at 220 Weir Street (TAU.285), built ca. 1775. Two, two-and-one-half-story, center-hall plan Federal style houses exhibit different forms of the period, the John Holloway House at 10 Spring Street (TAU.161) built ca. 1830 with side gable roof and end chimneys, and the Mercy Williams House at 12 Spring Street (TAU.162), a built ca. 1825 with hipped roof. The Greek Revival style is well represented throughout the area, with one-and-one-half-story examples such as the A. Hunter House at 145 High Street (TAU.219) built ca. 1850 and the Lucius Williams House at 6 Spring Street (TAU.158), built ca. 1840, as well as the two-story G.L. Bosworth House, 8 Spring Street (TAU.159), constructed in brick ca. 1835. Many houses display transitional Greek Revival and Italianate detailing, with the best example being the Sarah A. Haskins House, 18 Harrison Street (TAU.231; NR listed 1984), which incorporates corner pilasters, wide frieze, cornice modillions, and a Doric porch. Houses in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles comprise the majority of the residential properties in the area, such as the large Edmund Bennett House at 46 Harrison Street (TAU.235) built as an estate residence in 1855. Other notable houses from this period include the sidehall Italianate style L.W. Wilmarth House at 32 Harrison Street (TAU.234) built ca. 1850 and the Second Empire style Hack Hanan House at 30 Harrison Street (TAU.233) built ca. 1860.

There are a few industrial and historic commercial buildings in the area, most notably two designed in the Italianate style, the imposing Albert Field Tack Company (TAU.163; NR listed 1984) built in 1868 and the H.B. Lothrop Store at 210 Weir Street (TAU.284; NR listed 1984) built ca. 1855.

Overall, while some buildings have been altered through window replacement and residing, original massing, details, and relationship of buildings to each other result in well-preserved historic streetscapes, both along the Weir and High streets corridors and the quieter residential side streets.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The predominantly residential High Street Area (ca. 1850-1890) in central Taunton was settled starting in the early eighteenth century south of the Mill River, where landowners established farms and small-scale manufactories by the early eighteenth century. One of the first residents, James Sproat, built a Cape at 9 Spring Street (TAU.160) ca. 1760

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter    Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

<input type="text"/>	See data sheet
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where he held with extensive landholdings with a corn and cattle farmer named Thayer that they sold to new settlers. Sproat also owned a snuff mill on the Mill River at the site now occupied by Albert Field Tack Works (TAU.163) (T.W. 1979). Roswell Ballard further developed the industrial potential of the Mill River area through the construction of a wool carding and dyeing mill in the early eighteenth century. By the 1820s, the High and Weir streets area began to attract working and middle class residential construction as an outgrowth of the major iron and other industrial concentrations to the north and east on the Mill River and to the south along Weir Street. The A. Hunter House (TAU.219) was built ca. 1847 by a foreman at the Taunton Locomotive Works.

By 1850, residences along with a blacksmith shop and a Universalist Church, were clustered around the intersections of High, Weir, and Spring streets. This section of central Taunton developed rapidly with industries and nearby residential neighborhoods in the second half of the nineteenth century. Although Weir Street was a major north-south thoroughfare connecting with Taunton Green, this section remained primarily residential with a few scattered businesses such as blacksmith shop, bakery, and H.B. Lothrop Store at 210 Weir Street (TAU.284; NR listed 1984) built ca. 1855. The majority of the land along Webster and Harrison streets west of Weir Street was owned by two major industrialists, William Mason and Albert Field, and taken up by large estates such as that of the Edmund Bennett House at 46 Harrison Street (TAU.235). Like Sproat earlier in the nineteenth century, Field and Mason sold off house lots to home owners from the 1850s through 1870s.

The neighborhood were built up rapidly with working and middle class single-family houses. Residents were employed in the nearby Weir and central Taunton industries as treasurers, sales agents, bookkeepers, foremen, mill operators, machinists, and tack makers. The area also attracted a large population of businessmen and merchants who operated or were employed at businesses in central Taunton such as a milliner, travel agent, dry goods store owner, and physician (Winters 1979a, 1979b, 1979c; Adams 1861). Several carpenters and builders, likely engaged in the rapidly growing building trades also lived in the area.

The largest structure built in the area was the Albert Field Tack Company (TAU.163; NR listed 1984), a sprawling factory that supplanted the original industries off Spring Street in 1868 and provided one of the key local employment opportunities and economic incentives for the neighborhood's expansion in the late nineteenth century. Field began small-scale production in the 1820s in rooms leased from Roswell Ballard. By 1850, Field purchased the mill and was producing an expanded line of gimp and upholstery tacks, brads and shoe nails. He built the large office building in 1868 when products were being sold world-wide. The company expanded to occupy a second factory across the street and a third in Fairhaven, MA by the 1880s, and in 1896 was acquired by the Atlas Tack Company in 1896. It closed in 1902 and later was used for other purposes (Winters 1979d).

Limited new infill residential construction in the area occurred during the early twentieth century. Robert M. Leach, treasurer of one of the stove companies lived at 44 Harrison Street (TAU.236) in 1920. The area continues to remain as a primarily residential enclave south of Taunton Center.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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 See data sheet

Fitch, Virginia A., Terry Winters and Elaine Finbury

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W., T.

1979a *MHC Form A: Spring Street Area (TAU.D)*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.1979b *MHC Form A: Harrison Street Area (TAU.J)*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.1979c *MHC Form A: Webster Street Area (TAU.I)*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.1979d *MHC Form B: Albert Field Tack Company (TAU.163)*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

Walling, Henry F.

1852 *Bristol County, Massachusetts*. C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.1858 *Bristol County, Massachusetts*. John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.

Winters, Terry

1980 *Taunton Architecture: A reflection of the City's History*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.**AREA DATA SHEET**

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.D	Spring Street	Spring Street	1760 - 1870			C
TAU.I	Harrison Street	Harrison Street	1850 - 1900			C
TAU.J	Webster Street	Webster Street	1850 - 1900			C
TAU.237	Tucker, George W. House	8 Harrison Avenue	ca. 1855	Greek Revival		C
TAU.238	Love, J. Robert House	14 Harrison Avenue	ca. 1855	Gothic Revival		C
TAU.231	Haskins, Sarah A. House	18 Harrison Street	ca. 1852	Greek Revival, Italianate		NR
TAU.232	Atwood, G. T. House	27 Harrison Street	ca. 1870	Queen Anne (highly altered)		NC
TAU.233	Hack, Hanan House	30 Harrison Street	ca. 1860	Second Empire, Stick Style	4	C

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.234	Wilmarth, L. W.-Morse, H.W. House	32 Harrison Street	ca. 1850	Italianate		C
TAU.236	Leach, Robert M. House	44 Harrison Street	ca. 1902	Colonial Revival, Shingle Style		C
TAU.235	Bennett, Edmund Estate	46 Harrison Street	ca. 1855	Italianate		C
TAU.217	Lovering, W.C. House	140 High Street	ca. 1870; ca. 1920 remodelled	Second Empire		C
TAU.218	Atwood, George B. House	141 High Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
TAU.219	Hunter, A. House	145 High Street	ca. 1847	Greek Revival		C
TAU.220	Perrin-Godfrey House	147 High Street	ca. 1854	Italianate		C
TAU.221	Hayward, Dr. J. W. House	148 High Street	ca. 1875	Stick Style		C
TAU.222	Residence	151 High Street	ca. 1940	English Revival		C
TAU.223	Townsend, William House	154 High Street	ca. 1885	Queen Anne		C
TAU.224	White, Esther S. and White, Lloyd House	170 High Street	ca. 1915	Craftsman		C
TAU.225	Field, Henry Jr. House	175 High Street	ca. 1873	Queen Anne		C
TAU.226	Coyle House	196 High Street	ca. 1800	Vernacular		C
TAU.227	Williams, A. G. House	215 High Street	ca. 1885	Colonial Revival, Queen Anne		C
TAU.228	Walker, G. L. House	218 High Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne, Shingle Style	2	C
TAU.229	William, Enos D. House	220 High Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		C
TAU.158	Williams, Lucius M. House	6 Spring Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	3	C
TAU.159	Bosworth, G. L House	8 Spring Street	ca. 1835	Greek Revival	3	C
TAU.160	Sproat House	9 Spring Street	ca. 1760	Federal	7	C
TAU.161	Holloway, John House	10 Spring Street	ca. 1830	Federal, Colonial Revival		C
TAU.162	Williams, Mercy – Caswell, Elijah House	12 Spring Street	ca. 1825	Federal, Italianate		C

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.163	Field, Albert Tack Works	19 Spring Street	ca. 1868	Italianate	6	NR
TAU.245	McNamara, Catherine House	2 Webster Street	ca. 1889	Queen Anne	5	C
TAU.246	Godfrey, Gordon H. House	7 Webster Street	ca. 1885	Italianate		C
TAU.247	Residence	10 Webster Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		C
TAU.248	Curtis, C. House	13 Webster Street	ca. 1865	Italianate, Queen Anne		C
TAU.249	Hood, A. S. House	16 Webster Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		C
TAU.282	Morey – Dickerman House	114 Weir Street	1828	Federal		C
TAU.283	Caswell, B. House	146 Weir Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
TAU.284	Lothrop, H. B. Store	210 Weir Street	ca. 1855	Italianate		NR
TAU.285	Residence	220 Weir Street	ca. 1775	Georgian		C
TAU.287	Residence	258 Weir Street	ca. 1905	Queen Anne		C

C Contributing property  
NC Non-contributing property  
NR National Register listed property



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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218 and 220 High Street (l-r), looking northwest.



6 and 8 Spring Street (l-r), looking northwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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28 and 30 Harrison Street (l-r), looking south.



2, 4, 6, 8, Webster Street (l-r), looking southwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area Letter Form Nos.

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Albert Field Tack Company, 19 Spring Street, looking southeast.



Sproat House, 9 Spring Street, looking east.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

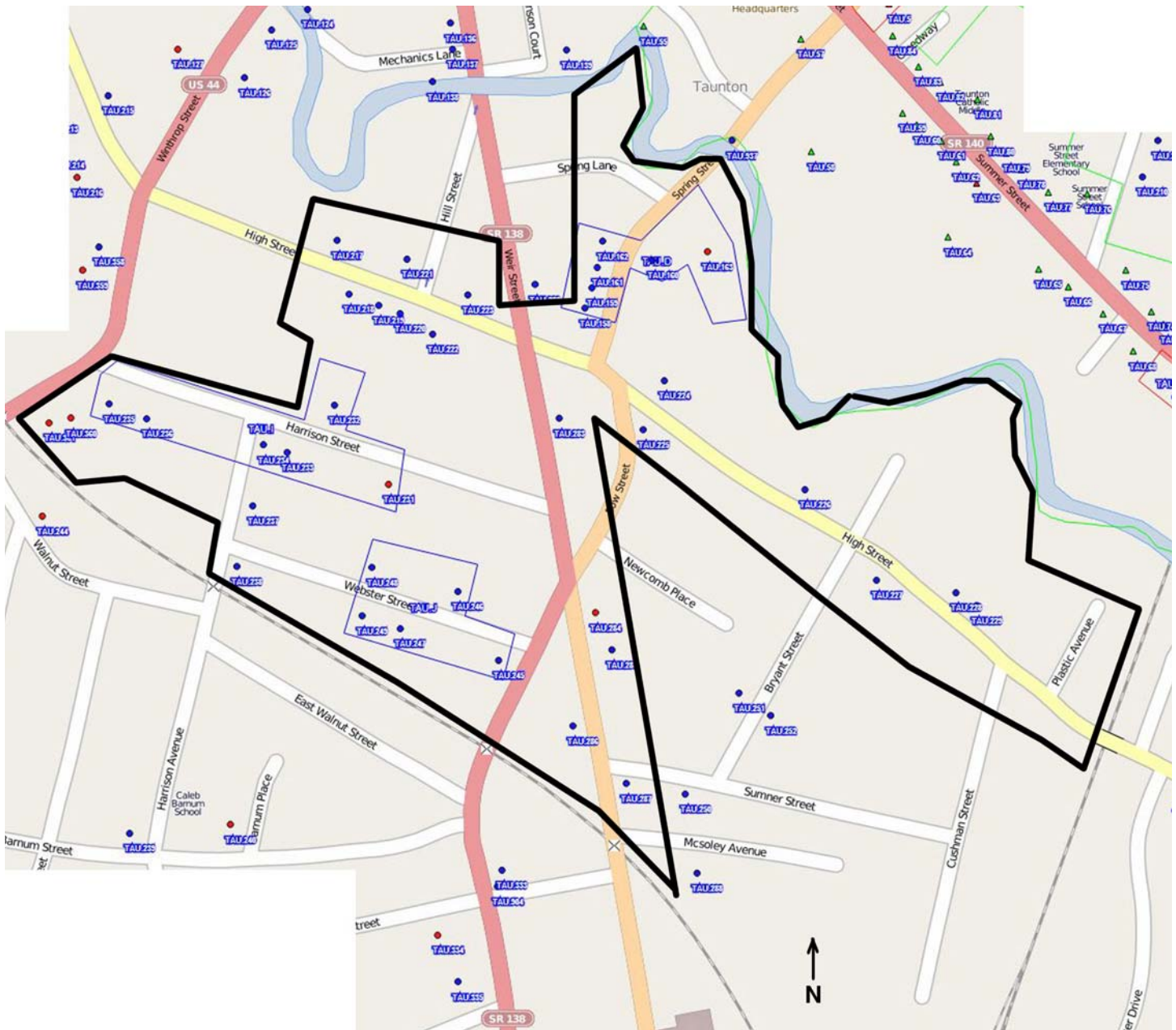
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

## AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary
- \*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta <http://maps.mhc-macris.net/>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HIGH STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The High Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Development for important associations with nineteenth-century working and middle class residential development associated with Taunton's major industrial expansion in the second half of the century; and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its excellent collection of well-preserved residential architecture from ca. 1760 to ca. 1940, primarily notable for fine examples of Greek Revival and Italianate style architecture constructed between ca. 1830 and ca. 1880.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

See data  
sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Whittenton

**Name of Area:** Whittenton Mills Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** mid-19<sup>th</sup> c. to late-19<sup>th</sup> c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None. Some individual building modifications have occurred as noted in text.

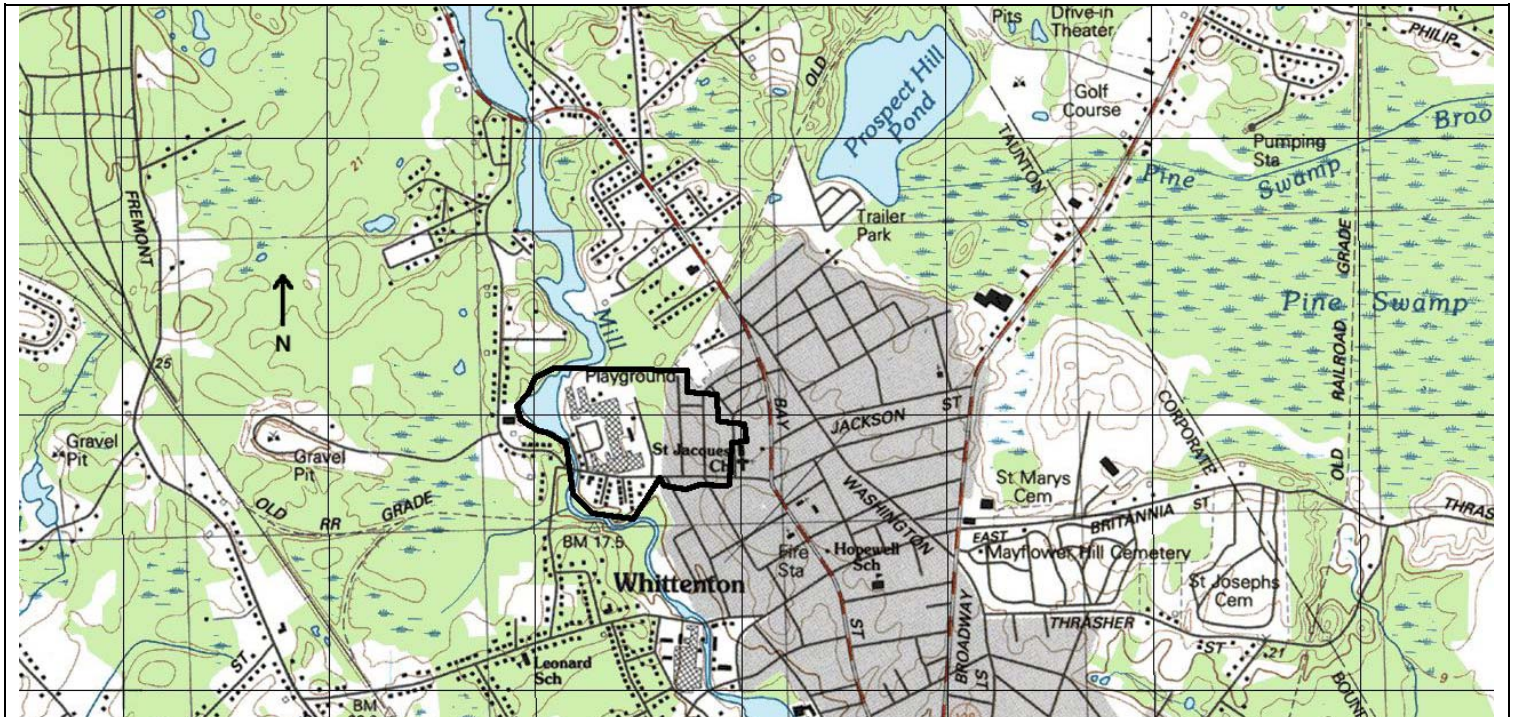
**Acreage:** Approx.60

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TAUNTON

WHITTENTON MILLS AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Whittenton Mills Area is centered on Whittenton Street, east of the Mill River, and spans the MBTA Whittenton Railroad Branch right-of-way. The area encompasses 86 residential, commercial, and industrial properties associated with the Whittenton Mills Complex (TAU.T), but not included within the district when it was listed in the National Register as a Historic District in 1984 as part of the Taunton Multiple Resource Area (MRA).

The area primarily consists of modest, nineteenth-century, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, identical worker housing that forms distinct streetscapes along First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues. Examples include Greek Revival style duplexes with side gable roofs, shed dormers, and interior chimneys such as 8 First Avenue (TAU.482) and 3 Fourth Avenue (TAU.477), as well as similar Greek Revival style single-family residences with front or side gable roofs such as 21 Third Avenue. A row of six, two- to two-and-one-half-story apartment buildings were constructed on the north side of Whittenton Street between Fourth and Fifth avenues in the early twentieth century. These multi-family units differed from the residences on First through Fifth avenues in that the living units were not arranged side-by-side, but stacked vertically. One boarding house constructed in the mid-nineteenth century is located at the west end of the area at 426 Whittenton Street (TAU.483) and is the only remaining structure of its kind within the area. Although many of the houses in the area have been altered by window and door replacement and the installation of synthetic siding and additions, the buildings retain their original arrangement and the area retains its setting of compact housing with direct views of the mill.

Beside residential buildings, the area also includes a number of associated industrial and commercial buildings along Whittenton Street. The former Whittenton Manufacturing Company Stable at 436 Whittenton Street (TAU.484) is an Italianate-style building constructed ca. 1860 and converted into retail space and storage. Further east on Whittenton Street is a block of one-to-three-story wood-frame and brick commercial buildings and warehouses; including a late-nineteenth-century market at 336 Whittenton Street (TAU.476), Poole Silver Company complex at 324 Whittenton Street (ca.1895) (TAU.475), and late-nineteenth-century mixed-use commercial and residential properties such as 33D and 292 Whittenton Street. There is limited modern infill, such as the mid- to late-twentieth-century food mart at 309 Whittenton Street. The majority of buildings in the area are intact. A few buildings are no longer extant including the Whittenton Railroad Station. The station was located on the north side of Whittenton Street, east of the railroad tracks, and was demolished in the 1940s.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Whittenton Mills Area, formerly known as Ancient Whittenton, was first settled in the mid-seventeenth century and was the site of a small manufacturing village. James Leonard established the earliest industry, the Whittenton Forge, in 1669 on the current site of the Whittenton Mills Complex. The forge produced iron products under the control of the Leonard family for over 150 years.

In 1805 iron manufacturing in Whittenton ceased and was replaced with a nail factory established by Samuel Crocker, Thomas Bush, and Charles Richmond. Crocker and Richmond, former employees at the Leonard forge, and Bush expanded the factory soon after its founding to include a spinning house for textiles (not extant). The manufacturing of textiles began as a cottage industry in the area; the yarn spun at the mill was provided to nearby farmers' homes to be woven on hand looms. However, with the distribution of the Slater looms in the 1810s, weaving became a full-scale

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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manufacturing industry at Whittenton. Crocker and Richmond, along with other investors, formed the Taunton Manufacturing Corporation in 1824 with interests in copper rolling, iron, and cotton and wool manufacturing in Taunton, which included the Whittenton Mill. At that time, Whittenton Mill's landholdings included the complex's industrial buildings and several ca. 1830-1840 tenements along First and Second avenues south of Whittenton Street, directly opposite the mill complex. The corporation dissolved after 10 years and the Whittenton Mills, owned by James K. Mills and Co. of Boston, came under the management and partial ownership of Willard Lovering by 1836. Lovering, an experienced textile manufacturer from Providence and Woonsocket, RI, and his three sons purchased the mill in 1858 and invested in the development and expansion of the complex (MHC 1981; Fitch 1980; Winters 1979a).

The Loverings expanded both the mill complex and the surrounding area to include approximately 30 mill buildings "powered by both water wheels and Corliss steam engines," and over 200 company-owned tenements (Winters 1979a). Planned streets were laid out and additional tenements were constructed on Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues east of the mill complex ca. 1860 for the growing population of immigrant, primarily French Canadian, employees. In addition to the improvements to the mill complex and housing, the Loverings installed a horse-drawn street railcar system in the 1860s and 1870s. The system formed a loop that linked Taunton Green to the south via major roads including Broadway, Bay, Whittenton, Warren and West Britannia streets. The system allowed the Whittenton population easier access to other areas in Taunton, and also expanded the available work force to include more remote areas of city. Whittenton Mills and its holdings were sold by Willard Loverings heirs in 1910 to the Lynne family of Boston, who later auctioned the company-owned housing in 1920 (Winters 1979a; MHC 1981).

Commercial ventures independent from the mill developed along the south side of Whittenton Street between Cottage and Fifth avenues in the late-nineteenth century to support the mill worker population. By 1893, the block included a diner, multiple storefronts, general market, billiard room and saloon, barber shop, shoe shop, and fruit and meat markets. It also included the Poole, Roche & Co., a silver plating manufacturing company that produced Britannia ware, a product similar to pewter that gained popularity in the mid-nineteenth century. The company was organized by George Poole and Edward F. Roche in 1892 and took on a third partner, Louise Busiere, soon after. They built a factory on Whittenton Street in 1893 that had expanded to its present form by the 1930s. Poole's sons assumed control of the business after Poole's death. Poole's sons retired in 1946 and sold the business to an investment group lead by Sidney Kane of Providence, RI. Under new management, the company expanded to include a sterling silver department in 1946 and a brass division in 1964. The Poole Silver Company joined the Towle Manufacturing Co. of Newburyport, MA, makers of sterling and silver plated flatware, in the 1970s. The property is currently vacant (Everts and Richards 1895; Sanborn 1893, 1937; Winters 1979d).

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

WHITTENTON MILLS AREA

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 See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.T	Whittenton Mills Complex	Whittenton Street	1805 - 1895		2	NR
	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	4 First Avenue	ca. 1830	Greek Revival		C
TAU.482	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	8 – 10 First Avenue	ca. 1830	Greek Revival		C
TAU.477	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	1.5 – 3 Fourth Avenue	ca. 1830	Greek Revival		C
TAU.480	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	1 – 3 Second Avenue	ca. 1860	Gothic Revival	3	C
	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	21 Third Avenue	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	5	
TAU.476	Commercial	Whittenton Street	ca. 1890	N/A		C
TAU.475	Poole Silver Company	Whittenton Street	1893	Richardsonian Romanesque	6	C
TAU.491	Whittenton Manufacturing Company	Whittenton Street	1878			C
TAU.492	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Dying Rooms	Whittenton Street	1857			C
TAU.488	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Offices	Whittenton Street	1858			C
TAU.486	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Picker House	Whittenton Street	1880			C



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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WHITTENTON MILLS AREA

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.490	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Pickering # 3	Whittenton Street	1878			C
TAU.487	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Storage	Whittenton Street	1858			C
TAU.493	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Storehouse	Whittenton Street	1895			C
TAU.489	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Waste House	Whittenton Street	1880			C
TAU.485	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Weave House	Whittenton Street	1880			C
TAU.478	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	311 Whittenton Street	ca. 1875	Italianate		C
TAU.479	Residence	372 Whittenton Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		C
TAU.481	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	410 Whittenton Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	4	C
TAU.483	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	426 – 428 Whittenton Street	ca. 1830	Federal		C
TAU.484	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Stables	436 Whittenton Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		C

NR Property is listed in the National Register  
C Contributing property to the district  
NC Non-contributing property to the district

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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Whittenton Manufacturing Company Weaving House, view looking northeast.



1-3 Second Avenue, view looking northwest.



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410 Whittenton Street, view looking southeast.



21 Third Avenue, view looking east.



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Poole Silver Company, view looking southwest.

## WHITTENTON MILLS AREA

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The map shows the study area in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The study site is outlined in red and is located in the central part of the map. The surrounding area is outlined in black. The map includes several streets: Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, Second Avenue, First Avenue, Whittenton Street, Bug Street, Mador Avenue, Powers Avenue, Peabody Street, Lawrence Street, and Maitland Street. The map also shows the location of the study site (red outline) and surrounding streets (Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, Second Avenue, First Avenue, Whittenton Street, Bug Street, Mador Avenue, Powers Avenue, Peabody Street, Lawrence Street, and Maitland Street). A north arrow is present.

 = area boundary

\*not to scale

## Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc-macris.net/>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WHITTENTON MILL AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Whittenton Mills Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the nineteenth-century industrial development of Taunton and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a highly intact example of a nineteenth-century mill village in Taunton. The area encompasses 86 residential, commercial, and industrial properties associated with the Whittenton Mills Complex (TAU.T), but not included within the district when it was listed in the National Register as a Historic District in 1984 as part of the Taunton Multiple Resource Area.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Britanniaville

**Name of Area:** Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** mid-19<sup>th</sup> c. to late-19<sup>th</sup> c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

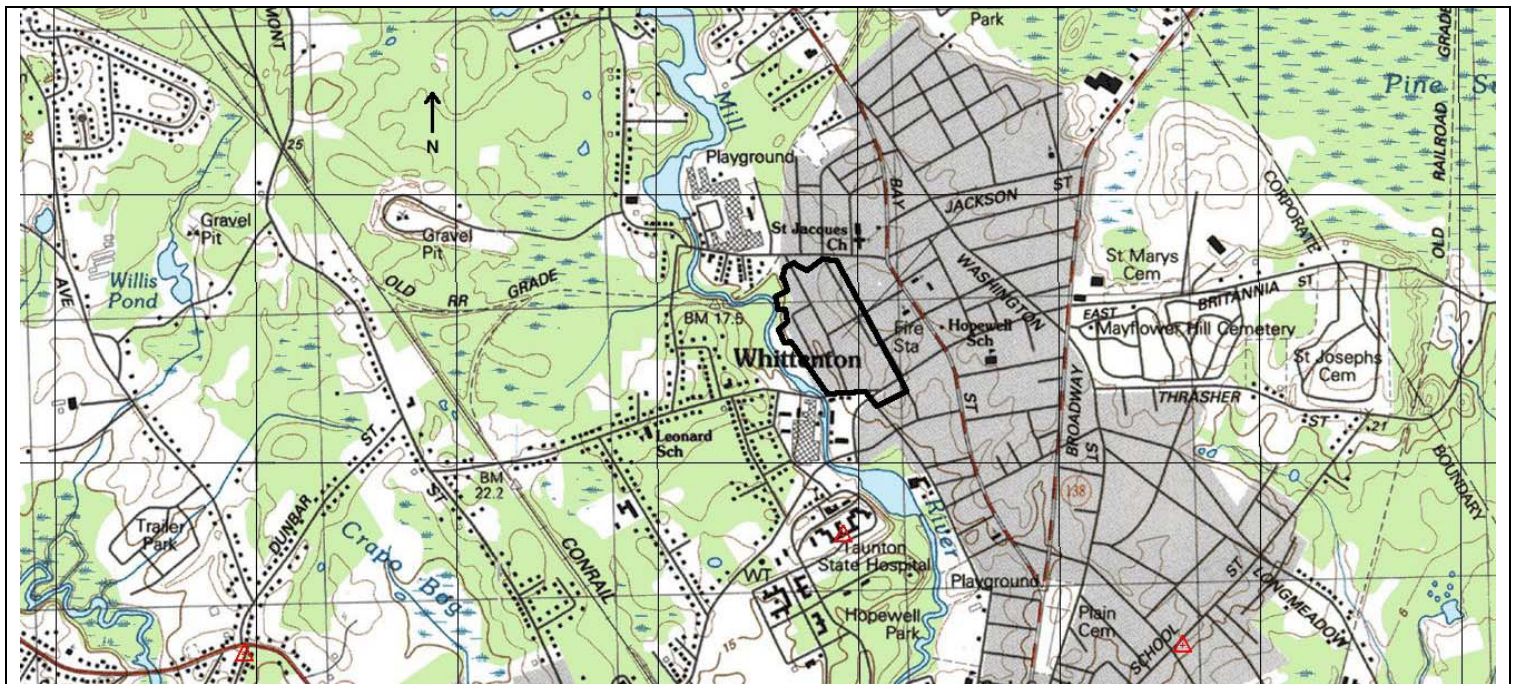
**Acreage:** Approx. 25

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area is a compact neighborhood of worker housing located along Meadow, Cottage, and Lawrence streets, to the southeast of the MBTA Whittenton Branch right-of-way. The area is located to the northeast of the Reed and Barton Complex (TAU.Q; National Register listed, Taunton Multiple Resource Area (MRA) (1984)). The Thomas Nichols Three-Decker District (TAU.AI; National Register listed, Taunton MRA, 1984) is located within the village boundary. In total, the area encompasses 117 properties, of which 113 contribute to the historic character and significance of the area.

The Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area developed primarily in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with one-and-one-half- to two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame residences, a common type of worker housing constructed in Taunton during this period. The majority of the buildings exhibit the Greek Revival or Italianate style in varying degrees of ornamentation, with a few examples of the Two-Decker building type. Three Three-Decker houses along West Britannia Street (TAU.433, TAU.434, TAU.435), including the Thomas Nichols Three-Deckers built in 1914, are a less common form found in Taunton. Single-family, side-hall plan, duplexes, and Two-Decker housing was more popular, such as those located along Cottage Street (TAU.472, TAU.470, and TAU.471). Among the other residences on Cottage Street is a group of 12 cottages (7-24 Cottage Street) built by the Reed and Barton Company for its employees in the late nineteenth century. This collection of houses represents two distinct forms, the side-hall cottage and the duplex. Reed and Barton later built more examples of these types as well as Two-Deckers in the area.

Many of the houses on the north side of West Britannia Street were the residences of owners and operators of the Reed and Barton Company and display higher degrees of ornamentation than those on Cottage and Lawrence streets. The Greek Revival style house at 69 West Britannia Street was constructed ca. 1860 for George Brabrook, a partner in the company. The house at 79 West Britannia Street was built ca. 1840 and occupied by Nathan Lawrence who worked as a laborer, then overseer, and finally as superintendant of the Britannia Department at Reed and Barton. Not all the residents of this portion of West Britannia Street worked for Reed and Barton, however; James D. Albrow, who owned a grocery on Bay Street, built the house at 95 West Britannia Street ca. 1880.

A few properties scattered within the Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area are mixed-use buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century that housed shops on the first story and residences above. Most of these structures were later modified to convert the commercial spaces into additional housing. One of the largest buildings in the area, 7 Lawrence Avenue, was used as a recreation center in the 1930s, later as the hall for the Catholic Order of Foresters in 1950, and has since been converted into apartments. The Whittenton Substation was built at the corner of Meadow Place and Meadow Street in 1930, demolishing at least four nineteenth-century workers' houses. The brick, Classical Revival-style substation, although small in size, is one of the most elaborately designed buildings in the district with a pedimented, limestone door surround, brick quoins, and deep cornice. A panel in the parapet on the east (facade) elevation reads "1930." Over time, buildings in the area have been altered to meet current needs, and some have been converted from single-family to multi-family use. However, most retain their original massing and form, and several have intact exterior material, contributing to the unified character of the historic mill-related industrial neighborhood.

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## **HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

The Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area is an intact grouping of mid-nineteenth-century structures that provide a strong link to working-class life in a mill village in Taunton into the mid-twentieth century, and the neighborhood retains strong associations with the adjacent Reed and Barton Mill Complex. The area, known as Britanniaville, is one of Taunton's first industrial villages established in 1830 by the construction of the Taunton Britannia Manufacturing Company building on the north side of the Mill River. Several factories and forges were already in production in the area surrounding the Britannia Company site, including the Whittenton Mill (1805) to the north and Hopewell Iron Works (ca.1739) to the south. The Taunton Britannia Manufacturing Company closed about 1835 and left a portion of the holdings and its equipment to two employees, Henry G. Reed and Charles E. Barton. Reed and Barton, with the aid of their partner Gustavus Leonard, re-established a Britannia works on its existing site. The company became internationally known for their Britannia ware and expanded into the sterling silver market in the late nineteenth century. Encouraged by the success of Reed and Barton, rival companies, including Rogers Silverware on West Waters Street in Taunton and Poole Silver on nearby Whittenton Street near Lawrence Street, were established in the late nineteenth century. These companies drew from the concentration of skilled metal workers in the area, who were essential to business success. Industry in Taunton, primarily in the textile sector, declined after World War II; however Reed and Barton remained a thriving business and is still internationally known for their product (MHC 1981).

With the establishment of the Taunton Britannia Manufacturing Company at this location in 1830 came the steady development of a village to house its workers. After Reed and Barton took over control in 1835, the factory grew exponentially between 1860 and 1880 with the addition of multiple buildings to the complex, and the residential neighborhood expanded. By 1881 Lawrence, State, and the north end of Cottage streets were laid out, and housing lots were planned. By 1895 more than half of these lots were built upon, and Meadow Street and Meadow Avenue were added. A streetcar system that linked the Taunton Green to the south via major roads including Broadway, Bay, Whittenton, and West Britannia streets was installed in the 1870s. The system allowed easier access for the Britanniaville population to other areas of Taunton, further aiding in the rapid development of the area. During the ensuing decades into the early twentieth century, working class housing filled in vacant lots in the city's mill villages along these transit lines, while upper class neighborhoods developed elsewhere (Dunbar 1836; Beers 1871; Walker 1881; Everts and Richards 1895; MHC 1981; Fitch 1983).

The late-nineteenth-century population of Britanniaville, similar to the nearby Whittenton neighborhood, was comprised primarily of French Canadian and Polish immigrant mill workers who were also primarily Catholic. With the growth of this particular group of immigrants came the establishment of multiple Catholic churches and religious organizations in the surrounding area, including the Catholic Order of Foresters. This fraternal organization, originally founded by Irish Catholics to provide insurance benefits to its members, had a meeting hall at 7 Lawrence Street that was later converted into a recreation center for the neighborhood (MHC 1981; Winters 1981; Sanborn 1950).

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET** TAUNTON: REED AND BARTON WORKER HOUSING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.AI	Nichols, Thomas Three-Deckers	80-88 West Britannia Street	1914	Italianate/ Three-Decker		NR
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	7 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	8 Cottage Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular		
TAU.469	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	9 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	10 Cottage Street	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	11 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	13 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/ Duplex		C

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	16 Cottage Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
TAU.470	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	17 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/ Duplex	2	C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	18 Cottage Street	ca. 1870	Italianate – altered		C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	23 Cottage Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/ Duplex	2	C
	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	24 Cottage Street	ca. 1870	Italianate – altered		C
TAU.471	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	27 Cottage Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular/ Two-Decker	3	C
TAU.472	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	28 Cottage Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Residence	43 Cottage Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne – altered	4	C
	Recreation Center – Residence	7 Lawrence Street	ca. 1920	Vernacular		C
	Whittenton Substation	corner of Meadow Street and Meadow Place	1930	Classical Revival		C
	Burns, David House	55 West Britannia Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne – altered	1	C
TAU.432	Burbank, Jahaziah House	61 West Britannia Street	ca. 1849	Greek Revival-Italianate	1	C
TAU.433	Nichols, Thomas Three-Decker	68 West Britannia Street	1914	Italianate - altered/ Three-Decker		NR
	Brabrook, George House	69 West Britannia Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	1	C
	Lawrence, Nathan House	79 West Britannia Street	ca. 1840	Federal – altered		C
TAU.434	Nichols, Thomas Three-Decker	80 West Britannia Street	1914	Italianate/ Three-Decker		NR
TAU.435	Three Decker	88 West Britannia Street	1914	Italianate - altered/ Three-Decker		C
	Albro, James D. House	95 West Britannia Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		C

NR Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
 C Contributing property to the district  
 NC Non-contributing property to the district

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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17 and 23 Cottage Street, view looking southeast.



25, 27, and 29 Cottage Street, view looking northeast.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Residences on Cottage Street, view looking northeast.



Residences on Meadow Street, view looking northwest.

# TAUNTON: REED AND BARTON WORKER HOUSING

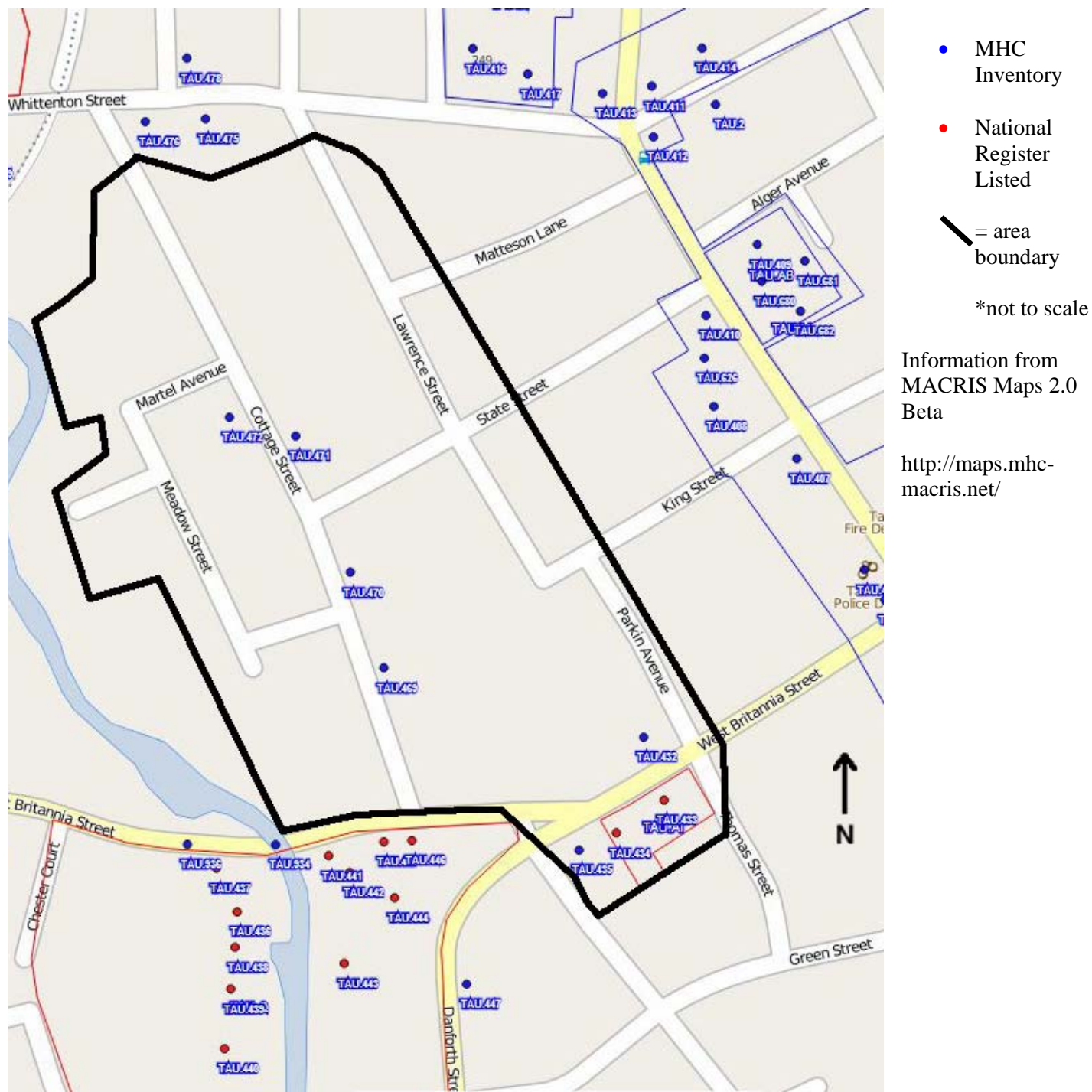
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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## AREA MAP



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

REED AND BARTON  
WORKER HOUSING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district  
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the industrial and residential development of Taunton, specifically the nearby Reed and Barton Complex (TAU.Q; NR listed, Taunton MRA, 1984), and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a good and intact example of a nineteenth-century mill village in Taunton, including the Thomas Nichols Three-Decker District (TAU.AI; NR listed, Taunton MRA, 1984) and a range of single and multi-family housing types and styles.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Whittenton

**Name of Area:** Ancient Whittenton Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1730 to late-19th c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

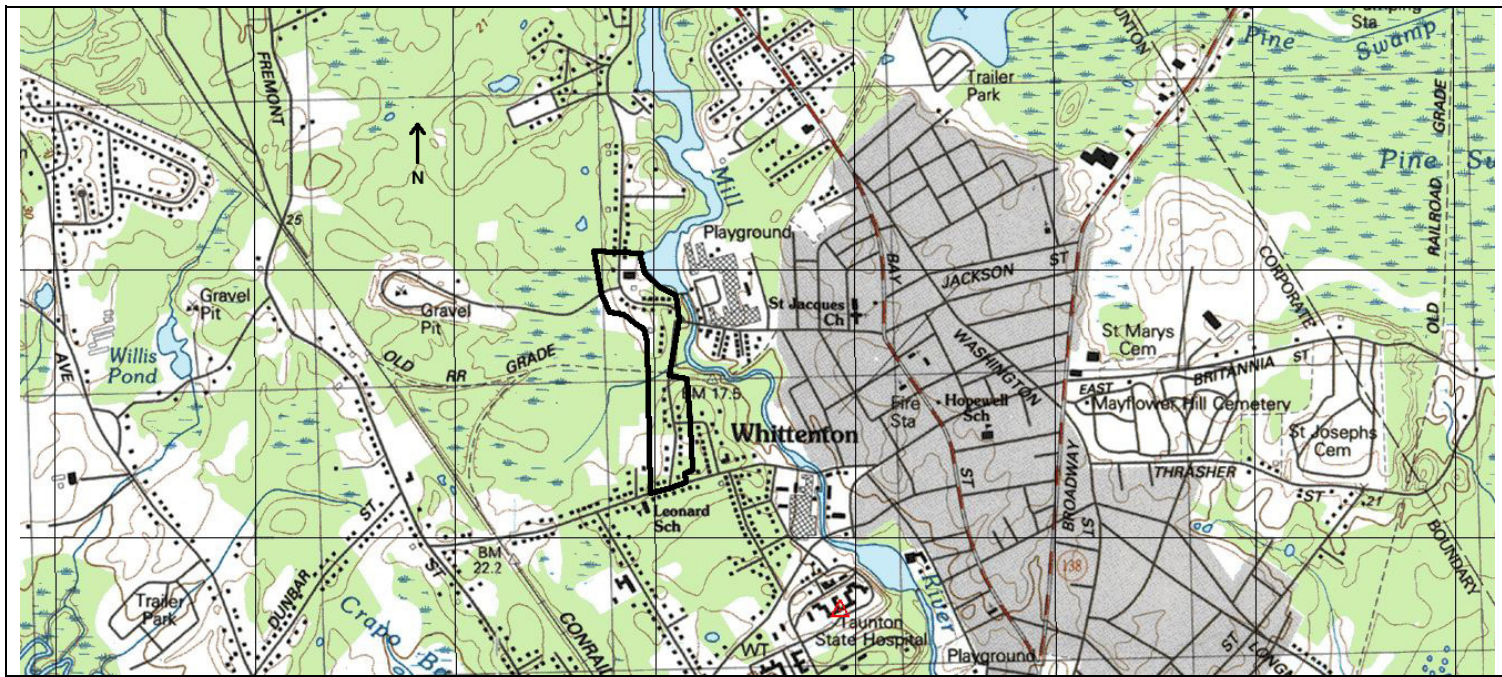
**Acreage:** Approx. 22

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

ANCIENT WHITTENTON AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Ancient Whittenton Area (MHC No. TAU.R) is a linear area roughly one-half-mile in length located on Whittenton and Warren streets, which intersects the Whittenton Branch railroad right-of-way at the Warren Street railroad crossing. The area encompasses 41 properties, of which 27 contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the area. One of the properties, the Capt. James Leonard House at 3 Warren Street (TAU.448), was listed individually in the National Register in 1984 as part of the Taunton Multiple Resource Area (MRA).

The houses primarily consist of Cape Cod Cottages, worker housing duplexes, and higher style residences dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At least four houses constructed in the eighteenth century still exist in the area, of which the earliest is the James Leonard House at 487 Whittenton Street (TAU.453). The Leonard House was originally built ca. 1730 and has been altered, but still retains its gambrel roof form. Other early homes in the area include the Georgian style Captain James Leonard House at 3 Warren Street (TAU.448) constructed in 1752 and the residences at 493 and 505 Whittenton Street (TAU.454, TAU.456). The houses at 493 and 505 Whittenton Street were originally erected as Georgian-style Capes ca. 1780 and were later modified into duplex worker housing. This group of worker housing located along Whittenton Street also includes multiple Greek Revival style and vernacular cottages. These cottages were designed in various forms ranging from one-and-one-half-story duplexes such as 499 Whittenton Street (TAU.455) to two-story, multiple-family structures such as 513 Whittenton Street.

The majority of the higher style residences in the area were constructed during the nineteenth century and represent a variety of popular domestic styles in varying degrees of applied Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick Style, and Colonial Revival ornamentation. The most prominent of these includes the two-story, Queen Anne-style L.L. Wilbur House at 32 Warren Street (TAU.450) and the Stick Style former Whittenton Manufacturing Company Supply House at 45 Warren Street (TAU. 452). The Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence at 50 Warren Street illustrates the more modest house type built along Whittenton Street in the early twentieth century. Over time, houses have been altered to meet current needs, and some have been converted from single-family to multi-family use. However, most retain their original massing and form, and several have intact exterior cladding and trim. The construction of multiple Ranch and Colonial Revival-style homes in the mid-to late twentieth century filled in gaps between the older residences, but does not detract from the historic character of the area.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Ancient Whittenton Area was first settled in the late seventeenth century. By 1699 James Leonard I established the Whittington Iron Works, later known at Whittenton, along the Mill River with three of his sons, Joseph, Benjamin, and Uriah. The Leonard's also built a grist mill on the east bank of the river. James I left the property to his heirs upon his death in 1691. It remained in the Leonard family until 1805 when Samuel Crocker, Thomas Bush, and Charles Richmond, former employees of the Leonards, leased the water rights and built a nail factory where the grist mill was originally located. Crocker, Bush, and Richmond, later just Crocker and Richmond, expanded the venture to include cotton yarn spinning and eventually cloth manufacturing. The mill, known as the Whittenton Mill Company (TAU.T), was incorporated with the property of the "Taunton Manufacturing Company" in 1823 until it dissolved in 1835. The company

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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Area Letter Form Nos.

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was eventually purchased by Charles Lovering, a former manager and partial owner, with his sons in 1858. The mill and all its property was sold to the Lynn family of Boston ca. 1910 by Lovering's heirs (MHC 1981; Winters 1979a; Emery 1891).

Although the Whittenton Mill Company sits outside the boundaries of the Ancient Whittenton Area, the development of the residential neighborhood along Warren and Whittenton streets has strong associations with the development of the mill and industries in the area for most of its history. The Whittington Iron Works founder, James Leonard I, built what is reported the oldest house in the area at 487 Whittenton Street (TAUN.453) about 1730. James I's descendants, most notably Captain James Leonard and Deacon Nathaniel Leonard, also established residences in the area at 3 and 36 Warren Street (TAU.448 and TAU.451) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Charles Lovering, owner of the mill from 1858 until his death in the 1870s, lived at 15 Warren Street (TAU.449). This house was originally constructed by Tarvis Danforth ca. 1825 and eventually purchased by the Whittenton Mill Company. The Whittenton Mill Company also constructed modest worker housing along Whittenton Street; a company trend that would continue into the late nineteenth century in this area and in the adjacent Whittenton Mills Area (TAU.T) (Winters 1979a-1979e; Dunbar 1836; Walling 1858).

Unlike the housing along Whittenton Street and within the Whittenton Mills Area (TAU.T), which were primarily owned by the mill, property along Warren Street within the Ancient Whittenton Area was held by independent land owners. These owners and occupants were not members of the Leonard family, but did have associations with the manufacturing industries. The 1855 Taunton City Directory lists boarding houses at 9 and 27 Warren Street. These establishments were owned by Daniel Buck and Palmer Austin respectively and both catered primarily to housing mill workers. The owners and residents of the single-family houses were engaged in industry-related professions; for example Gardner Strange, a machinist, who built the house at 45 Warren Street (TAU.452) ca. 1850. Samuel Ramsdell, an overseer, owned the house at 33 Warren Street in 1858. These residences were later owned and altered by the Whittenton Mill Company for use as a supply house and most likely supervisor housing (Walling 1858; Dean 1855; Beers 1871).

The only nineteenth-century property identified with no direct relationship to the industries in the area is 42 Warren Street built by Noah Warren, a farmer, ca. 1800. George Warren inherited the property upon Noah's death ca. 1860 and lived in the house through the 1870s. By 1895, George's son, George B. Warren, had constructed a separate house at 46 Warren Street and rented out the older homestead. George B. Warren, unlike his predecessors, became a shipping clerk in a factory. After the sale of the Whittenton Mills ca. 1910 the residential landscape changed with new construction creating a denser neighborhood on Warren Street. Eleven residences were constructed within the area between 1930 and 2010, including multiple houses on property formerly owned by the Whittenton Company. The history of the neighborhood through the present day continues to reflect its origins as an enclave of housing that remains relatively unaltered (Dunbar 1836; Dean 1855; Walling 1858; Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895; Census 1870, 1910).

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# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

ANCIENT WHITTENTON AREA

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1979b *MHC Form B – Danforth, Jarvis House.* On file at MHC, Boston, MA.

1979c *MHC Form B – Leonard, Captain James House.* On file at MHC, Boston, MA.

1979d *MHC Form B – Leonard, James House.* On file at MHC, Boston, MA.

1979e *MHC Form B – Wilbur, L.L. House.* On file at MHC, Boston, MA.

## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	1 Warren Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
TAU.448	Leonard, Captain James House	3 Warren Street	ca. 1752	Georgian – altered		NR
	Residence	7 Warren Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival		NC
	Buck, Daniel Boarding House	9 Warren Street	ca. 1830	Georgian – altered		C

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.449	Danforth, Jarvis House	15 Warren Street	ca. 1825	Federal		C
	Residence	24 Warren Street	ca. 1990	Ranch		NC
	Residence	25 Warren Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival Four-square		C
	Austin, Palmer Boarding House	27 Warren Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival Cape – altered		C
	Residence	28 Warren Street	ca. 1980	Ranch		NC
	Residence	31 Warren Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		NC
TAU.450	Wilbur, L. L. House	32 Warren Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne, Stick Style		C
	Ramsdell, Samuel House	33 Warren Street	ca. 1850	Italianate		C
	Residence	34 Warren Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		C
TAU.451	Leonard, Deacon Nathaniel House	36 Warren Street	ca. 1800	Federal Cape		C
	Residence	37 Warren Street	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	40 Warren Street	ca. 1940	Tudor Revival		NC
	Warren, Noah House	42 Warren Street	ca. 1800	Cape - altered		C
TAU.452	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Supply House	45 Warren Street	1850; 1870	Stick Style (remodeled)		C
	Warren, George B. House	46 Warren Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne – altered		C
	Residence	48 Warren Street	ca. 1890	Second Empire		C
	Residence	50 Warren Street	ca. 1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		C
	Residence	51 Warren Street	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
	Residence	55 Warren Street	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	311 West Britannia Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival – altered		C
	Residence	480 Whittenton Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		NC
TAU.453	Leonard, James House	487 Whittenton Street	ca. 1730	Georgian – altered		C
TAU.454	Residence	493 Whittenton Street	ca. 1780	Georgian – altered		C

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	498 Whittenton Street	ca. 2005	Colonial Revival		NC
TAU.455	Residence	499 - 501 Whittenton Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival		C
	Residence	504-506 Whittenton Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival – altered		C
TAU.456	Residence	505 Whittenton Street	ca. 1780	Georgian – altered		C
TAU.457	Residence	512 – 514 Whittenton Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival – altered		C
	Residence	513 Whittenton Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival – altered		C
	Residence	524 Whittenton Street	ca. 1840	Vernacular		C
TAU.458	Residence	528 Whittenton Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival		C
	Residence	536 Whittenton Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Residence	562 Whittenton Street	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
TAU.459	Residence	583 - 585 Whittenton Street	ca. 1870	Cape		C

NR Property is listed in the National Register  
C Contributing property to the district  
NC Non-contributing property to the district



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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524, 528, and 536 Whittenton Street, view looking southwest.



3 Warren Street (TAU.448), view looking northwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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15 Warren Street (TAU.449), view looking northwest.



32 Warren Street (TAU.450), view looking southeast.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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45 Warren Street (TAU.452), view looking northwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

ANCIENT WHITTENTON AREA

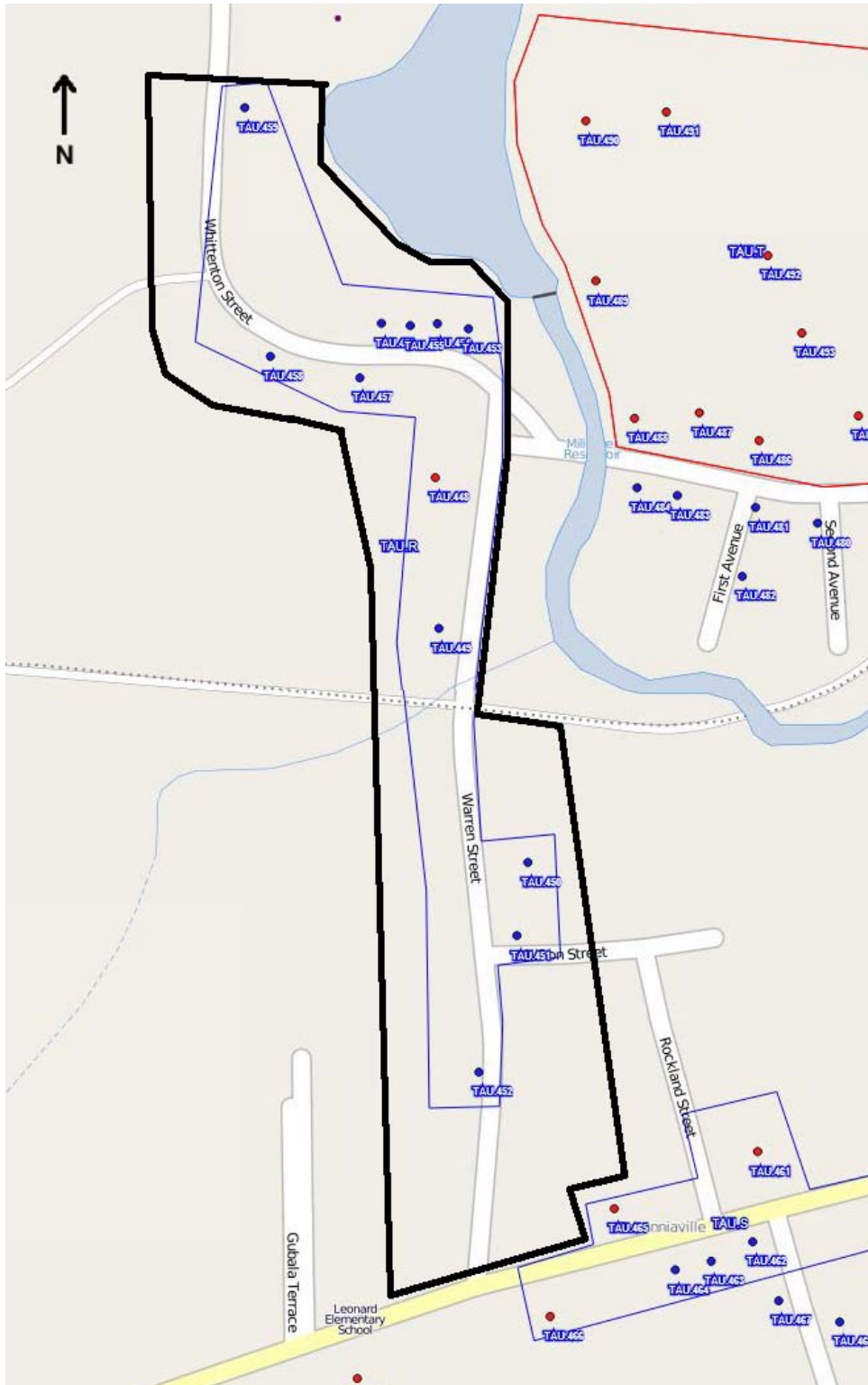
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc.net>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

ANCIENT WHITTENTON AREA

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Ancient Whittenton Area is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the early residential settlement and industrial development of the Whittenton section of Taunton, including members of the prominent local Leonard family and the nearby Whittenton Mills Area (TAU.T); and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of intact, historic residential architecture dating from the early eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

TAU.K

See data  
sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Weir Village

**Name of Area:** Weir Village Area

**Present Use:** Residential, Ecclesiastical, Institutional, and Commercial

**Construction Dates or Period:** late 18th c. to mid-20th c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Demolition of two significant mill complexes.

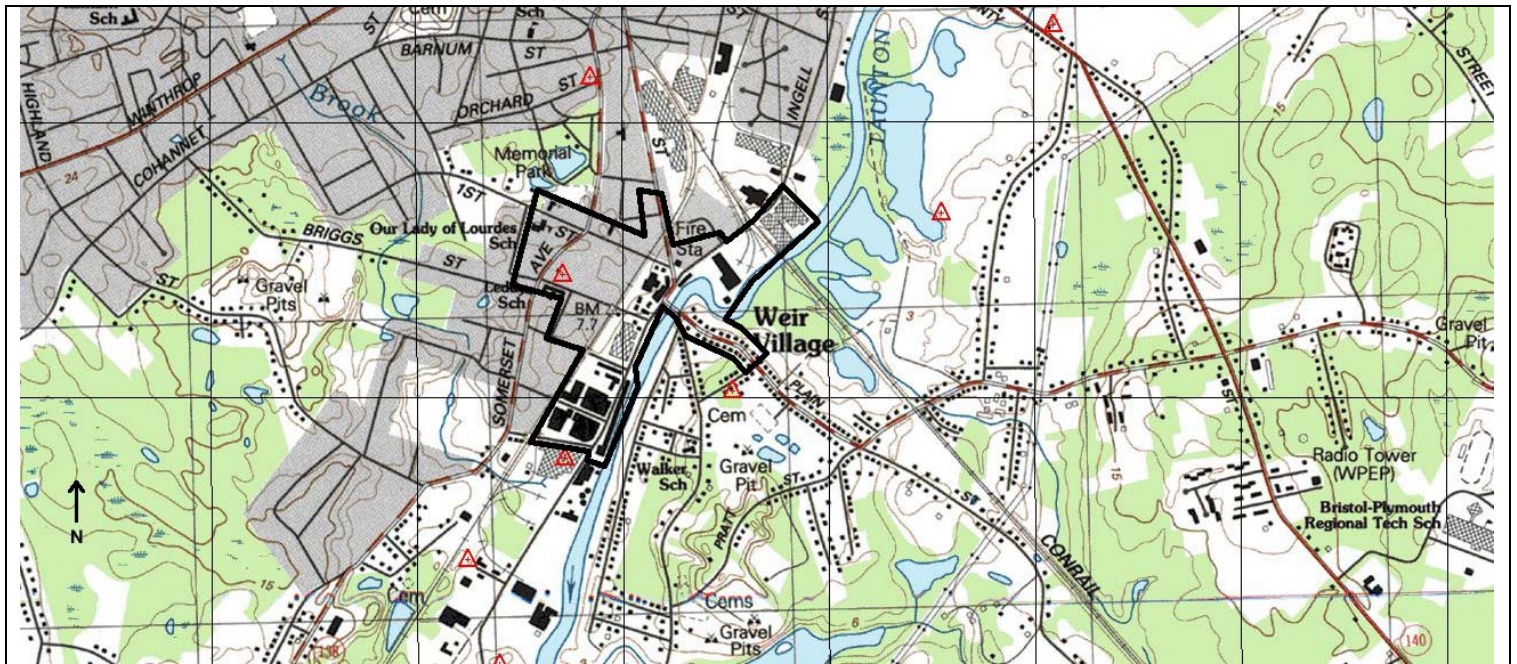
**Acreage:** Approx. 90

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area Letter Form Nos.

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- ☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Weir Village Area is an approximately 90 acre, irregularly shaped group of approximately 71 buildings, centered at the intersection of Ingell, Plain, Weir, West Water, and First streets. The area is bounded to the north by First Street (extending north to include a portion of Fay Street), to the south by Fifth Street, to the east by Beacon Street, and to the west by Presbrey Court. The area extends on either side of the Attleboro Secondary Railroad right-of-way at the Ingell Street rail crossing. This form updates the existing 1979 inventory form for the Weir Village Area (TAU.K) (T.W. 1979).

The industrial-based area is centered on either side of Ingell and West Water streets, which run along the Taunton River with tangential residential neighborhoods to the east and west and light commercial activity at the center. The area is a grouping of remnants of large-scale textile and stove manufacturing facilities constructed during the early to late nineteenth century. While once densely built-up, multiple demolitions in the recent past have created prominent tracts of vacant land within the area. Since 1983, two of the three most prominent related mill complexes (the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company (TAU.315) and half of the Old Weir Stove Company (TAU.319) have been demolished, resulting in the removal of essential components of the area's historic industrial fabric. With few exceptions, the remaining residential and commercial properties that date to the period of significance have also lost integrity in the introduction of synthetic materials and non-historic alterations.

The area contains individually listed National Register properties. The Cohannet Mills No. 3 (TAU.AG; National Register listed) encompasses four buildings: the Cohannet Mill No. 3 (TAU.297); Boiler House (TAU.736); Cotton Storehouse (TAU.690); and Engine Room (TAU.735). Properties listed in the National Register as part of the Taunton Multiple Resource Area (MRA) National Register Nomination in 1984 consist of the Sylvanus N. Staples House (TAU.310), H.P. Thomas House (TAU.341), Francis D. Williams House (TAU.320), Stone House (TAU.323), Captain David Vickery House (TAU.326), Alfred Paull House (TAU.294), Weir Engine House (TAU.296), and the now partially demolished Old Weir Stove Company (TAU.319) (Fitch 1983).

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Weir Village emerged in the nineteenth century as the commercial port and shipbuilding center that accommodated the booming industrial city of Taunton. The site was ideal as an inland port for coastal trade in the city due to its location along the Taunton River, which was (at the time) the northernmost point of ship navigability, one mile south of Taunton center. The Taunton River provided access to nearby communities for importing agricultural goods and exporting raw materials and manufactured products from the city. The area served as a center for several manufacturing companies that produced stoves, iron, copper, and brick.

Although Weir Village was most significant during the late nineteenth century, it had developed as a residential community by 1727. After the Revolutionary War, the local economy expanded and Weir Village became a major distribution center for iron, brick, and nails to local cities including New York, Providence, and Newport, with shipyards, iron foundries, and brick manufacturing shops constructed along the river. Early industries in Weir Village included the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company (TAU.315), established to provide materials for ship hulls and fittings; the

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prolific Taunton Iron Works (TAU.318); the Weir Stove Company (TAU.316, TAU.319), which became one of the country's most significant manufacturers of the Glenwood Range; and the Union Stove Lining Company (TAU.317), which supplied the local stove manufacturing business. In 1835, the introduction of the Taunton Branch Railroad contributed to efficiency in trade and accessibility of products through the Weir Village Area. Two additional railroad lines were constructed through the area, including the New Bedford Railroad in 1840 and the Middleboro Railroad in 1853. By the late nineteenth century, as Taunton's textile industry was prevailing, Cohannet Mill No 3 (TAU.AG) (the only remaining property associated with this period in the area) was constructed in 1890 at the northeastern corner of the Weir Village Area.

Although the most significant manufacturing properties within the Weir Village Area have been demolished, a few notable buildings associated with the industrial development of the area remain. These include early residential properties constructed of locally produced materials, such as the brick Allen House (TAU.304) and P. Dunbar House (TAU.305), built ca. 1830. There are residences of sea captains who managed local trading companies, Capt. David Vickery House (TAU.326), constructed ca. 1795, and Capt. Benjamin Burt House (TAU.324), built ca. 1820; and properties constructed by locally prominent manufacturers, including the Stone House (TAU.323), a multi-family boarding house built by lumber business tycoon George Williams in ca. 1847. Commercial buildings include the highly-altered Commercial Block (TAU.299), built ca. 1870, and ecclesiastical properties include the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, constructed ca. 1905, which replaced a ca. 1860 Greek Revival style church. The Weir Engine House (TAU.296) stand as a testimony to Taunton's public service facilities built in conjunction with economic and physical growth. Other notable properties include the Sylvanus Staples House (TAU.310), associated with the most prominent industrialist in the Weir Village Area. With partner William Philips, Sylvanus Staples launched the most productive iron, coal, and lime freighting business in Taunton (Siergiej 2006; Walling 1852; 1858; Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895; Fitch 1983; T.W. 1979).

Since 1979, several institutional, commercial, and residential properties listed on the MHC Inventory have been demolished, including the Commercial Building at Weir Street (TAU.295), Weir Grammar School (TAU.309), B. Porter House (TAU.312), and the Staples Block (TAU.300). Due to the loss of key industrial complexes significant to the integrity of the area [Taunton Pearl Works (TAU.309), Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company (TAU.315), portions of the Old Weir Stove Company (TAU.319), Taunton Crucible Company (TAU.314), and the Taunton Iron Works (TAU.318)], Weir Village has lost a considerable amount of historic and architectural integrity and is therefore evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Fitch, Virginia A., Terry Winters and Elaine Finbury

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Siergiej, Dianne

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

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WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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W., T.

1979 *MHC Form A: Weir Village.* On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

Walling, Henry F.

1852 *Bristol County, Massachusetts.* C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.1858 *Bristol County, Massachusetts.* John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.AG	Cohannet Mill No. 3	120 Ingell Street	ca. 1890	Richardsonian Romanesque	10	NR
TAU.301	Welcome, S. P. C. House	14 First Street	ca. 1790	Federal		C
TAU.302	Ashley, N. House	17 First Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.303	Staples, A. J. House	21 First Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.304	Allen House	22 First Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
TAU.305	Dunbar, P. House	24 First Street	ca. 1850	Cape Cod		C
TAU.306	Blood, H. House	26 First Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
TAU.307	Smith, Samuel House	32 First Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/ Italianate		C
TAU.297	Cohannet Mill No. 3	120 Ingell Street	ca. 1890	Richardsonian Romanesque	10	C*
TAU.736	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Boiler House	120 Ingell Street	ca. 1890	Richardsonian Romanesque		C*
TAU.690	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Cotton Storehouse	120 Ingell Street	ca. 1890	Richardsonian Romanesque		C*
TAU.735	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Engine Room	120 Ingell Street	ca. 1890	Richardsonian Romanesque		C*
TAU.320	Williams, Francis D. House	3 Plain Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	9	NR
TAU.321	Talbot, Lemuel T. House	9 Plain Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.322	Residence	13 Plain Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.323	Stone House	15-17 Plain Street	ca. 1847	Greek Revival	8	NR
TAU.324	Burt, Capt. Benjamin House	20 Plain Street	ca. 1820	Federal		C
TAU.325	Williams, G.W. House	26 Plain Street	ca. 1845	Vernacular		C



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
TAU.326	Vickery, Capt. David House	33 Plain Street	ca. 1795	Federal		NR
TAU.311	Godfrey, W. L. House	18 Second Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.310	Staples, Sylvanus N. House	21 Second Street	ca. 1837	Greek Revival		NR
TAU.340	Dunbar, P. House	312 Somerset Avenue	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
TAU.341	Thomas, H. P. House	322 Somerset Avenue	ca. 1887	Queen Anne		NR
TAU.342	Presbrey, C. C. House	343 Somerset Avenue	ca. 1858	Greek Revival		C
TAU.308	Staples House	365 Somerset Avenue	ca. 1865	Italianate		C
TAU.313	Stevens, C.H. House	33-35 Third Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		C
TAU.290	Seekell House	Weir Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
TAU.294	Paull, Alfred House	467 Weir Street	ca. 1860	French Second Empire		NR
TAU.296	Weir Engine House	530 Weir Street	1889	Vernacular/ Queen Anne		NR
TAU.319	Old Weir Stove Company	West Water Street	ca. 1902	Renaissance Revival		NR
TAU.317	Union Stove Lining Company	West Water and Fifth Streets	ca. 1888	Vernacular		C
TAU.316	Weir Stove Company	West Water and Fourth Streets	ca. 1900	Renaissance Revival		C
TAU.299	Commercial Block	65-73 West Water Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular	3	C

\* Properties contributing to the individually listed NR property, Cohannet Mill No. 3 (TAU.AG).

NR Property listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
C Contributing property to the area

Note: Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company (TAU.315; NR listed 1984) is not included in the data sheet, as it has been demolished.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Residences at 27, 25, and 23 Second Street (1-r), view looking east.



Commercial Block (TAU.299), view looking northwest down West Water Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Allen House (TAU.304) and P. Dunbar House (TAU.305) (l-r), view looking west.



Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, view looking northeast from First Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

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Rectory at 311 Somerset Avenue, view looking northwest.



Stone House (TAU.323), view looking southeast from Plain Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Francis D. Williams House (TAU.320), view looking southeast from Plain Street.



Weir Engine House (TAU.296), view looking east from Weir Street.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Cohannet Mill No. 3 (TAU.AG), view looking northwest down Ingell Street.



Old Weir Stove Company (TAU.319), view looking southeast down West Water Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

WEIR VILLAGE AREA

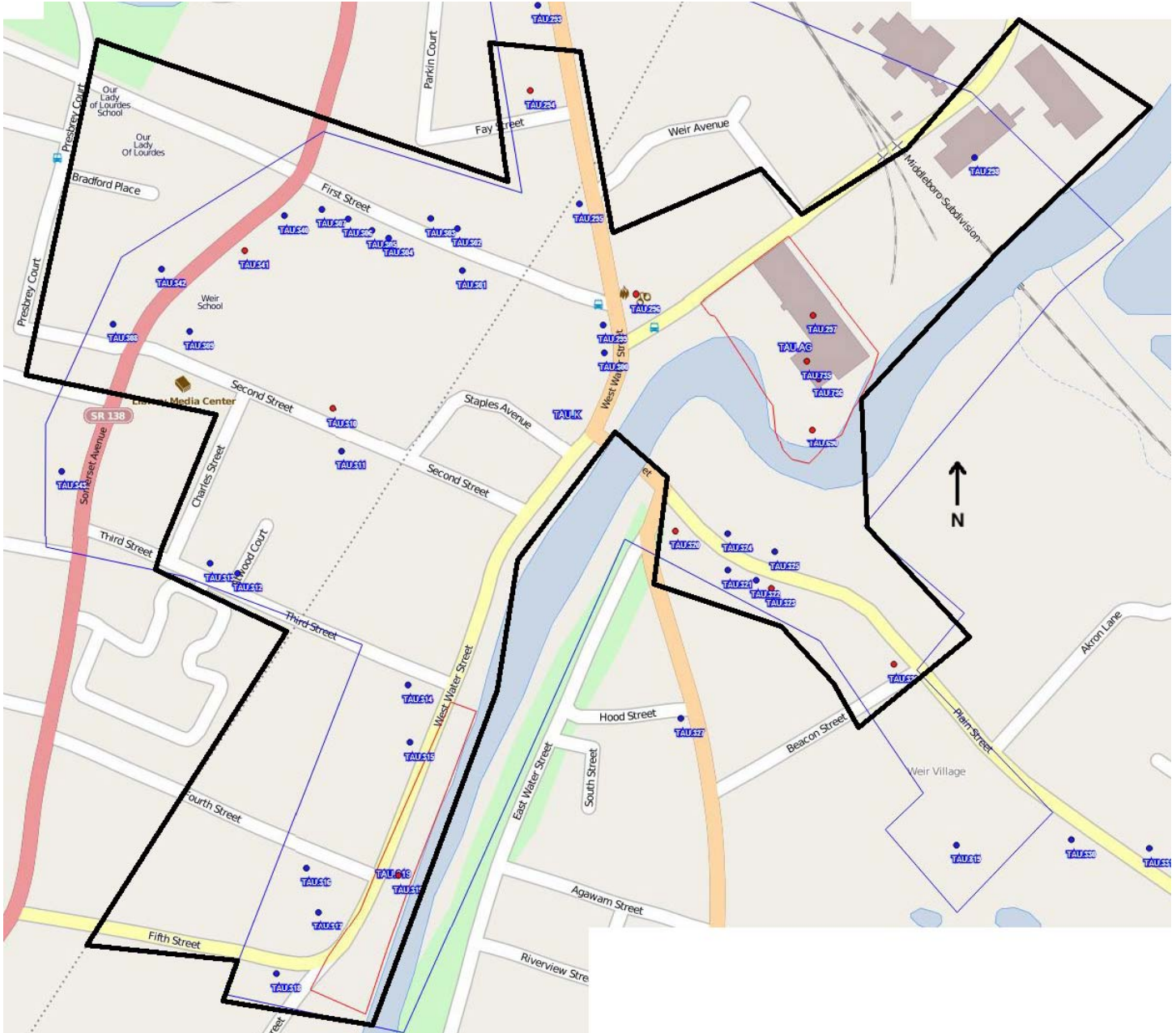
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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## AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary
- \*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta <http://maps.mhc-macris.net>



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

See data sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Name of Area:** Hart Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** mid-19th to early-20th c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

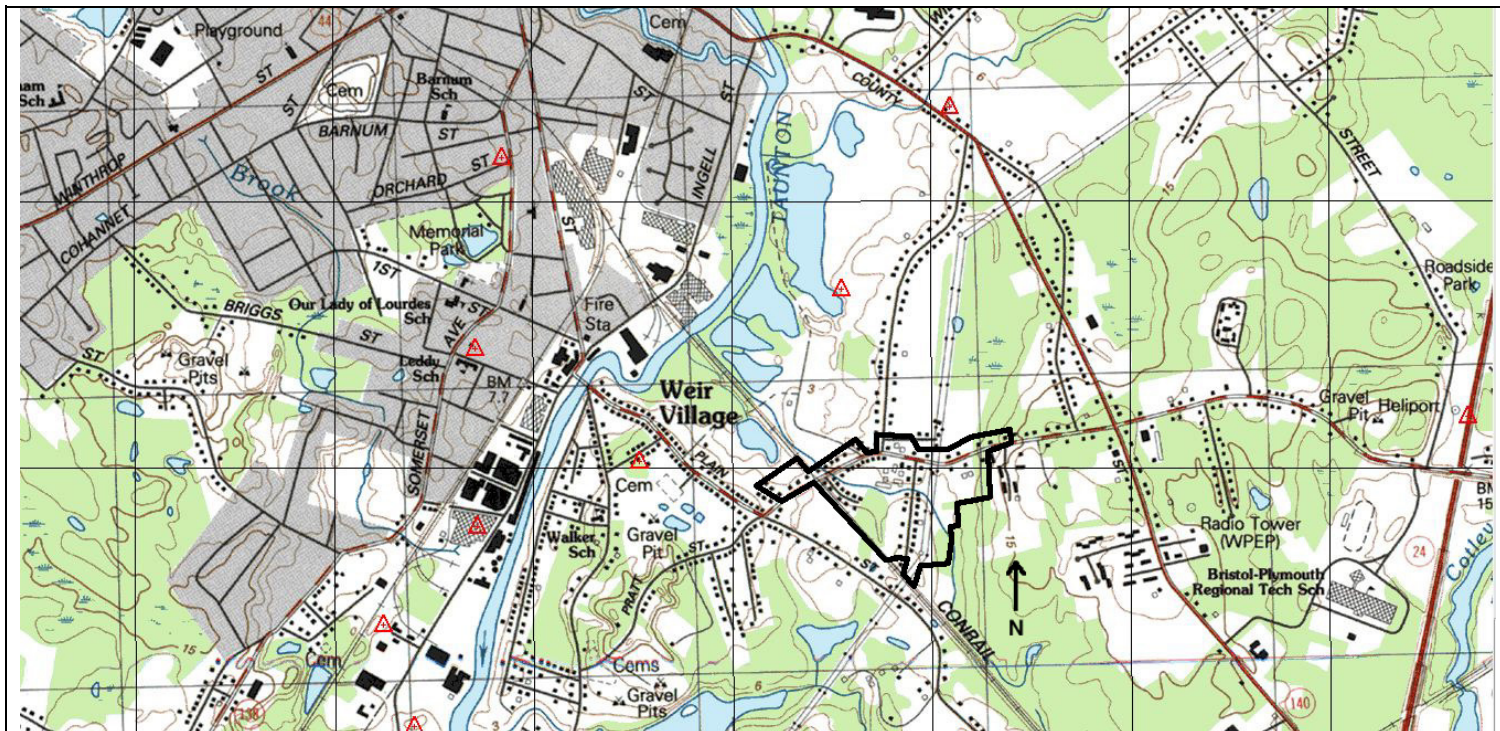
**Acreage:** Approx. 45

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hart Street Area is an irregularly-shaped area located in East Taunton, east of the Taunton River. The area is primarily residential centered along Hart Street, demarcated by the intersection of Columbus Boulevard and Linden Street to the north and William Avenue to the south. Alegi Street and Williams Avenue on the south side of the area dead-end at the MBTA Stoughton Line right-of-way, which runs along the southwest boundary. The buildings are sited relatively close to the street with scattered, mature vegetation between each property. Lots in the eastern section of the area are larger with more open green space than the lots in the western part of the area. The area encompasses 73 properties, of which 60 contribute to its historic character and architectural significance.

The buildings within the Hart Street Area represent vernacular domestic interpretations of popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Most were originally constructed as single-family houses, primarily oriented with the gable end to the street (79 and 81 Hart Street). A row of nine, gable-front vernacular cottages arranged on narrow, long lots on the south side of Hart Street were constructed to house the influx of working class residents in the early twentieth century (43-57½ Hart Street). Although only a few worker cottages in the area have been definitely linked to specific companies, it is possible others were built by the J.W. Hart & Company Brickyard (not extant) which constructed two worker houses at 1 and 5 Fayal Avenue ca. 1900. Although most of the smaller worker cottages lack any or have very little stylistic detail, several larger, older residences have more architectural ornamentation such as 99 Hart Street. This Queen Anne style residence was constructed ca. 1880 for the prominent early Taunton Williams family, who also owned houses at 20 and 104 Hart Street.

Several of the properties originally contained a house with multiple accompanying commercial and agricultural outbuildings. Grocery stores were located at 28 and 39 Hart Street and 114 Linden Street in the early twentieth century. Two of these have since been converted fully into residences and one is vacant. There was also a lumber yard and oil and ice company along Hart Street in the 1940s (69 and 93 Hart Street). Williams Avenue was primarily agricultural and hosted to a poultry farm at 5 Williams Avenue and a greenhouse business at 30 Williams Avenue.

Over time, some houses in the Hart Street Area have been altered to meet current needs, and some have been converted from single-family to multi-family use. Several of the properties with agricultural outbuildings show deterioration from deferred maintenance. However, most structures retain their original massing and form, and several have intact original materials. Some mid- to late-twentieth century infill has also occurred, but the area still retains its original streetscape and setting. The one property listed in the MHC Inventory, 59 Hart Street (TAU.582), has been highly altered.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Hart Street Area was a fairly remote section in the east side of Taunton until the late nineteenth century. It was originally farmland, primarily owned by the locally prominent Hart and Williams families from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. The Williams' were some of the earliest settlers in the seventeenth century and among the original landowners in Taunton's North and South Purchase. Establishing themselves primarily as farmers in East Taunton, they owned large amounts of land on the north and south sides of Hart Street. Several members of the Williams family are linked to former agricultural properties within the Hart Street area including the E. Williams House at 59 Hart Street (TUA.582) and the G.R. Williams House at 99 Hart Street.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter    Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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The Hart family, like other long-standing families in Taunton including the Staples, Williams, and Godfrey families, established a brick factory in 1870. The J.W. Hart & Company brick yard was located on the east bank of the Taunton River near Hart and Linden Streets. Hart merged with the I.L. Stiles & Sons Brick Co. of Connecticut in 1913. The company was renamed Stiles & Hart Brick Company and had manufacturing locations at both the original J.W Hart & Company site off Hart Street and in Bridgewater, MA. The company vacated their Taunton yard in 1964 and consolidated the operation at a facility on Cook Street in Bridgewater. Today, the Stiles & Hart Brick Company is the only remaining brick manufacturer in Massachusetts (Sampson 1895; Williams 1979; Anon. 2012).

Residential construction along Hart Street increased in the early twentieth century with the success and expansion of the Stiles & Hart Brick Company and nearby Weir Village. Unlike other mill areas of Taunton where much of the housing was constructed near the factories on company property, many of the houses along Hart and Alegi Streets were built independently for the working class. By 1920, the Irish and Polish immigrants in the city, who had emigrated in the nineteenth century, were joined by a large Italian population. Italians built the Italian Social Club at 2 Columbus Boulevard in the early twentieth century. A 1979 interview with a former employee of the former J.W Hart & Company Amedeo Alegi reported that he began working in the brickyard in 1911 and lived at 86 Hart Street in the 'suburb' of Weir Village; as the Hart Street area was reportedly referred to in the early twentieth century (Williams 1979). Alegi's brother, Armando Alegi, lived at 39 Hart Street and owned a grocery store at 28 Hart Street. Amedeo Alegi mentioned a fellow worker, Gildo Mozzone, who later ran a construction company with his family at 69 Hart Street. The Mozzones eventually purchased the original J.W Hart & Company brickyard property site off Hart Street from Stiles and Hart in 1965. Although the brickyards are now vacant, the residential neighborhood still reflects the area's early roots in agriculture and its early twentieth century development as a working class neighborhood (Census 1920; Williams 1979; Polk 1940; Sampson 1930; Hanna 2007).

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

 See data sheet

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	3 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1920	Bungalow		C
	Residence	4 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1920	Vernacular		C
	Residence	5 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	Residence	6 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1920	Vernacular		C
	Residence	7 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1930	Bungalow		C
	Residence	8 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	Residence	10 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	Residence	12 Alegi Avenue	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	Italian Social Club	2 Columbus Boulevard	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	J.W. Hart & Co. Worker Housing	1 Fayal Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular	2	C
	J.W. Hart & Co. Worker Housing	5 Fayal Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular	2	C
	Residence	16 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne – altered		C
	Williams – Delane House	20 Hart Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Residence	22 Hart Street	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	23 Hart Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		C
	Residence	24 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	26 Hart Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		C
	Residence	28 Hart Street	ca. 1950	Vernacular		NC

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Belolli House	28½ Hart Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		C
	Alegi House	30 Hart Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		C
	Residence	33 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	37 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Alegi, Armando House	39 Hart Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
	Residence	43 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	45 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	47 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	49 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	51 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular	1	C
	Residence	53 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular	1	C
	Residence	55 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular	1	C
	Residence	55½ Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	57½ Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
TAU.582	Williams, E. House	59 Hart Street	ca. 1865	Greek Revival – highly altered		C
	Residence	61 Hart Street	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	65 Hart Street	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Mozzone House and Lumber Yard	69 Hart Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival – altered/Cape		C
	Residence	76 Hart Street	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival/ Duplex		NC
	Residence	79 Hart Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
	Residence	80 Hart Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		C
	Williams, B. House	81 Hart Street	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	85 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	86 Hart Street	ca. 1930	Bungalow		C
	Residence	88 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	90 Hart Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		C



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

 See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence (Vacant)	91 Hart Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	93 Hart Street	ca. 1870	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	98 Hart Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Williams, G.H. House	99 Hart Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	3	C
	Residence	102 Hart Street	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
	Williams, Everett A. House	104 Hart Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival – altered		C
	Residence	110 Linden Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		C
	Residence	110R Linden Street	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival/Cape		NC
	Gorda, Thomas House	114 Linden Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival/ Four-Square		C
	Gorda, Thomas Grocery Store	114 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		C
	Residence	4 Williams Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Mozzone Poultry Farm	5 Williams Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Residence	7 Williams Avenue	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	17 Williams Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	18 Williams Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	19 Williams Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	20 Williams Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
	Residence	21 Williams Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	22 Williams Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
	Residence	24 Williams Avenue	ca. 1970	Cape		NC
	Residence	25 Williams Avenue	ca. 2010	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	26 Williams Avenue	ca. 1870	Vernacular		C
	Residence	29 Williams Avenue	ca. 1970	Cape		NC

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	30 Williams Avenue	ca. 1910	Vernacular		C
	Residence	35 Williams Avenue	ca. 1970	Ranch		NC
	Residence	53 Williams Avenue	ca. 1930	Vernacular		C
	Residence	63 Williams Avenue	ca. 1930	Bungalow		C
	Residence	69 Williams Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular/ Duplex		C
	Residence and Barns	73 Williams Avenue	ca. 1830	Vernacular	4	C

C Contributing property to the district  
NC Non-contributing property to the district

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet



1 and 5 Fayal Avenue, view looking northwest.



99 Hart Street, view looking southeast.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

[See data sheet](#)



Barns on Williams Avenue, view looking southeast.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

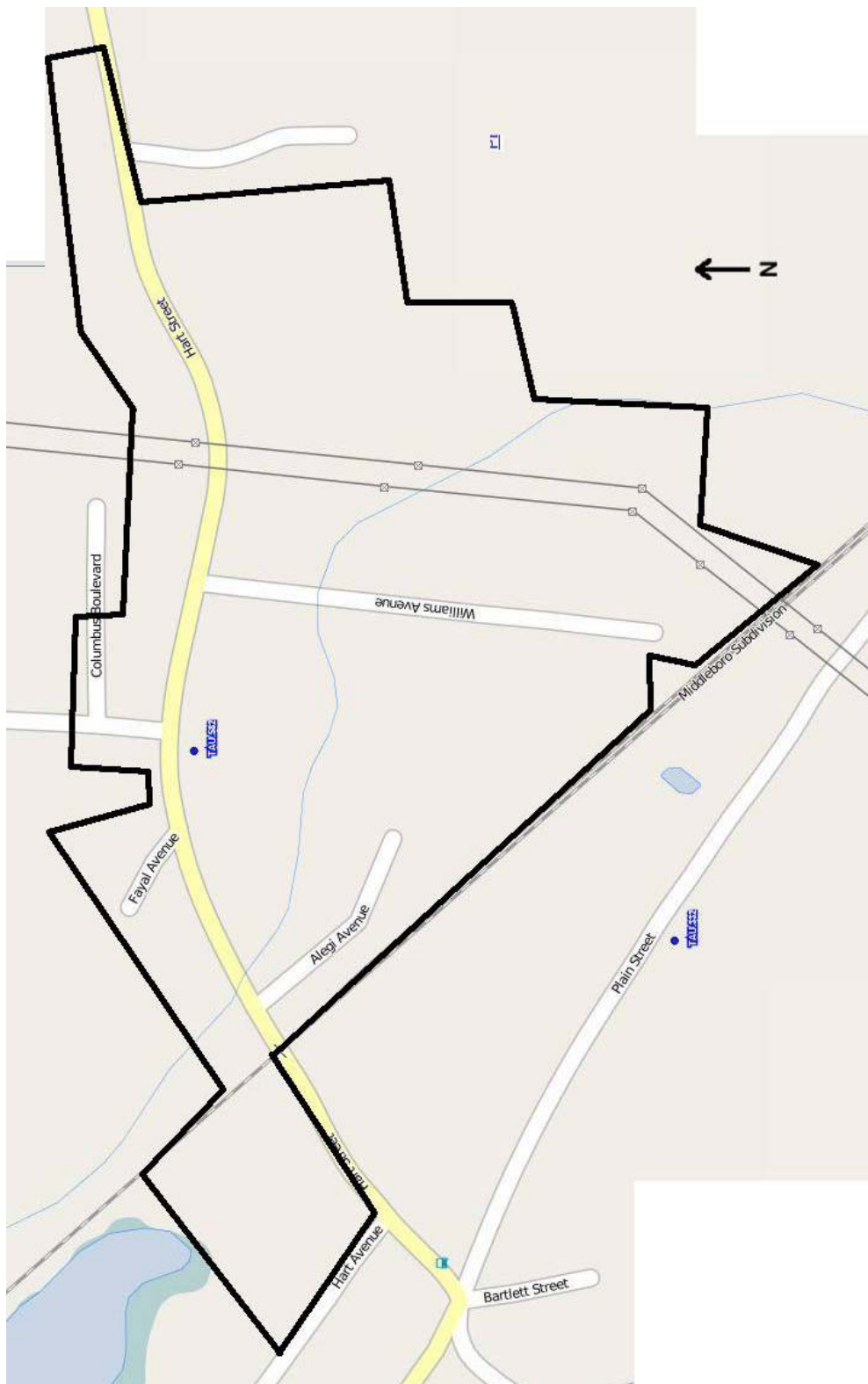
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

## AREA MAP



• MHC Inventory

• National Register Listed

— = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps  
2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc-macris.net/>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HART STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

	See data sheet
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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Hart Street Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Planning and Development and Architecture. Under Criterion A, the area is significant for its role in the settlement in East Taunton in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and for its role in the establishment of the Italian and Portuguese immigrant populations in Taunton in the early twentieth century. Under Criterion C, the area is significant as an intact example of a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth century worker housing village. Although some of the structures have been altered, the majority of the buildings retain their original setting, design and materials.



## FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

See data  
sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Downtown  
Taunton/Taunton Green

**Name of Area:** Tremont Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** Ca. 1850-1890

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** There have been no major changes in the area. Some buildings have been modified, as discussed in the narrative.

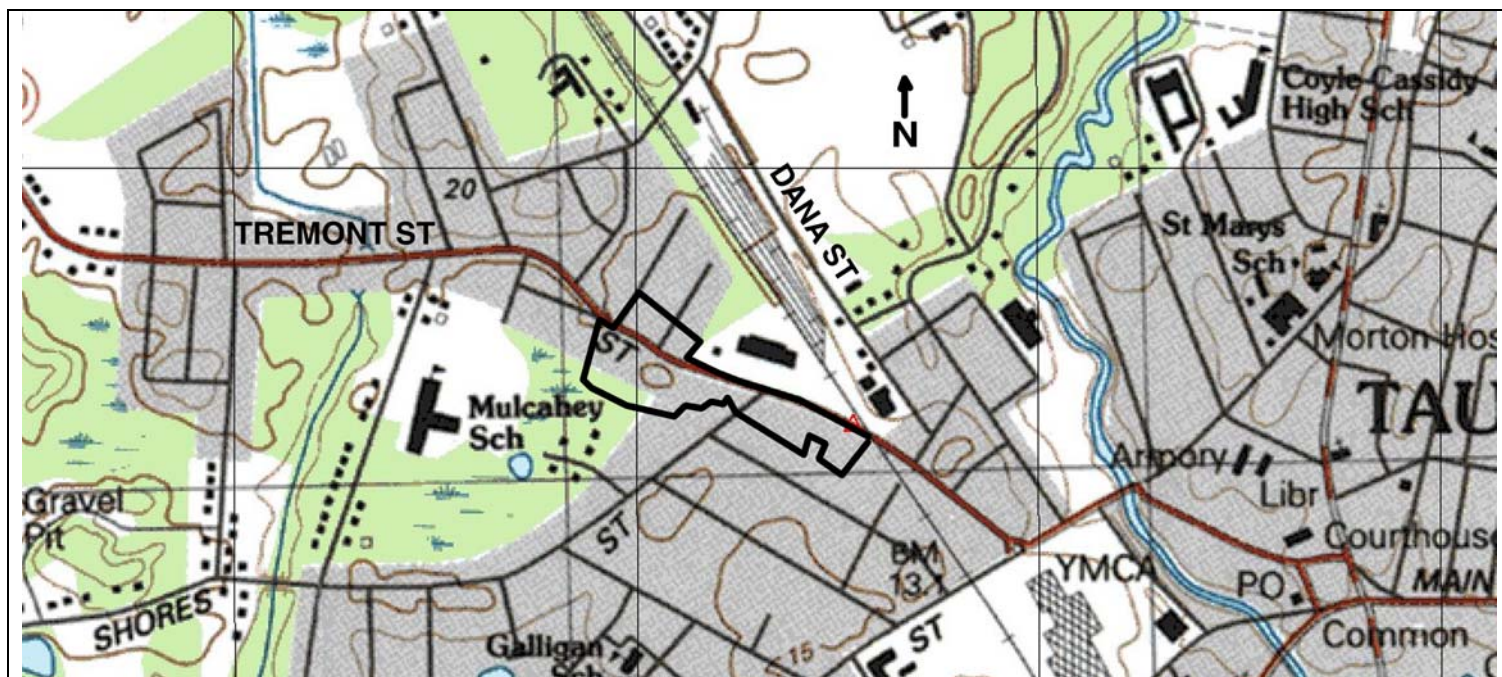
**Acreage:** Approx. 11

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

### Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Tremont Street Area is an 11-acre, linear corridor along Tremont Street extending north from the Attleboro Secondary grade crossing at Tremont Street to Horton Street. It encompasses 28 residential properties that are situated in a relatively dense area, with approximately 30 feet between each building. Just outside of the area, to the north, lies a commercial complex. The residences were constructed between ca. 1850 and 1890 predominantly in the Italianate and Greek Revival style with select buildings in the French Second Empire and Queen Anne style. The houses are one-and-one-half to two-and-one-half story, wood-frame structures, usually with full-width or entrance porches, set back approximately 50 feet from the street. All of the buildings in the area retain their original siting, massing, and some of their ornamental features, but some have been altered through window replacement and the installation of vinyl siding.

With 16 Italianate, 9 Greek Revival, 1 French Second Empire, and 1 Queen Anne style building(s), the area has several properties that stand out as excellent examples of their style. The Harvey Claflen House, built ca. 1870, and the N.S. Mason House (TAU.494), built in 1865, are well-preserved examples of the Italianate style with bracketed eaves and paired, arched windows in the gable of the facade. While the one-and-one-half-story Claflen House has a full-width porch supported by simple, fluted columns, the two-and-one-half-story Mason House (TAU.494) has an elaborate, dentilated, wrap-around porch with heavily bracketed columns, pendants, and a delicate balustrade. Excellent representations of the Greek Revival style are also located within the area, including the T. Halloway – D.M Ferren House, built ca. 1850, is a typical one-and-one-half-story, low pitched, gable-front, three-bay building with a molded cornice, gable-end returns, and a simple entablature door surround. Similar in massing and treatment of the door surround and eaves, the H. Worsley House (TAU.495), built ca. 1850, has corner pilasters flanking the north-facing facade.

One property within the area, the N.S. Mason House (TAU.494), is individually listed in the National Register, as part of the 1984 Taunton MRA and another property, the H. Worsley House (TAU.495) is listed in the MHC Inventory.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The predominantly residential Tremont Street Area (ca. 1850-1890) was developed during an area-wide street improvement project (with Bay, Somerset, and Weir streets) that would provide a stronger connection between surrounding residential (and industrial) areas with central services around Taunton Green (Fitch 1984). Likely attributed to road improvements, the Tremont Street Area was considered home to several middle-class laborers. In 1858, of the surveyed residents within the Tremont Street Area, the majority worked in industry, including three machinists and one overseer of the Rhodes Tack Works (outside of area). The tack works was operated by members of the Rhodes family, established by Stephen Rhodes in Taunton, until the business was relocated to New Bedford in 1891. Other resident occupations included one blacksmith and two unknown positions. By 1871, the occupations of area residents had transitioned, with the majority of surveyed individuals working as blacksmiths, with one machinist, one employee of the Boston and New York Express, one teacher, and one grocer (Adams 1861).

Properties such as the N.S. Mason House (TAU.494), built ca. 1865, and the Harvey Claflen House, built ca. 1870, illustrate the popularity of highly-ornamented Italianate design on side-hall buildings for the middle class after the Civil War (Winters 1980:30). Others, such as the T. Halloway – D.M Ferren House, built ca. 1850, and H. Worsley House

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter    Form Nos.

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	See data sheet
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(TAU.495), built ca. 1850, represent one of the more popular building types constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century often used by foremen and laborers who lived within close proximity to Taunton's industries. These side-hall plan residences were typically oriented with the gable end facing the street, to accommodate narrow residential lots in the city (Winters 1980:26).

Throughout the history of the Tremont Street Area, it has had one, small, local, commercial property that ran out of the rear of the residence at 40 Tremont Street. Ca. 1937, a small printing shop was constructed along the southern boundary of the property. By 1950, the shop expanded for the manufacturing of "die cut fabrics" (Sanborn Map Company 1937; 1950).

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Clark, B. House	30 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1	C
	Clark, W. House	32 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1	C
	Coddington Estate	34 Tremont Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	1	C
	Murphy, W.B. House	36 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	French Second Empire	1	C
	Tinkham, J. House	38 Tremont Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		C
	Claflen, Harvey House	40 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Italianate	5	C
	Smith, H. House	42 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
	Halloway, T. – Ferren, D.M House	46 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
	Dalglish, R. House	48 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
	Walker, F. – French, L. House	50 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		C
	Newhall, William House	52 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Italianate (Altered)		C
TAU.494	Mason, N. S. House	58 Tremont Street	ca. 1865	Italianate	3	NR
	Mason, N.S. Apartment House	60 Tremont Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Mason, N.S. Apartment House	62 Tremont Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
TAU.495	Worsley, H. House	64 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	4	C
	Briggs House	68 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Residence	69 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Drake, C. House	70 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Cleary, W. House	71 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Residence	73 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		C
	Drake, J.C. House	74 Tremont Street	ca. 1850	Italianate		C
	Residence	75 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Smith, W. House	77 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Swan, George House	78 Tremont Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	2	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Halloway, M.M. House	80 Tremont Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival	2	C
	Briggs, George House	82 Tremont Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	2	C
	Residence	83 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Haskins Apartment House	84 Tremont Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	2	C

NR Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
C Contributing property to the district

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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George Swan House, M.M. Hallaway House, George Briggs House, and Haskins Apartment House (l-r), view looking west.



N.S. Mason House (TAU.494), view looking southwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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The H. Worsely House (TAU.495), view looking southwest.



The Harvey Claflen House, view looking southwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

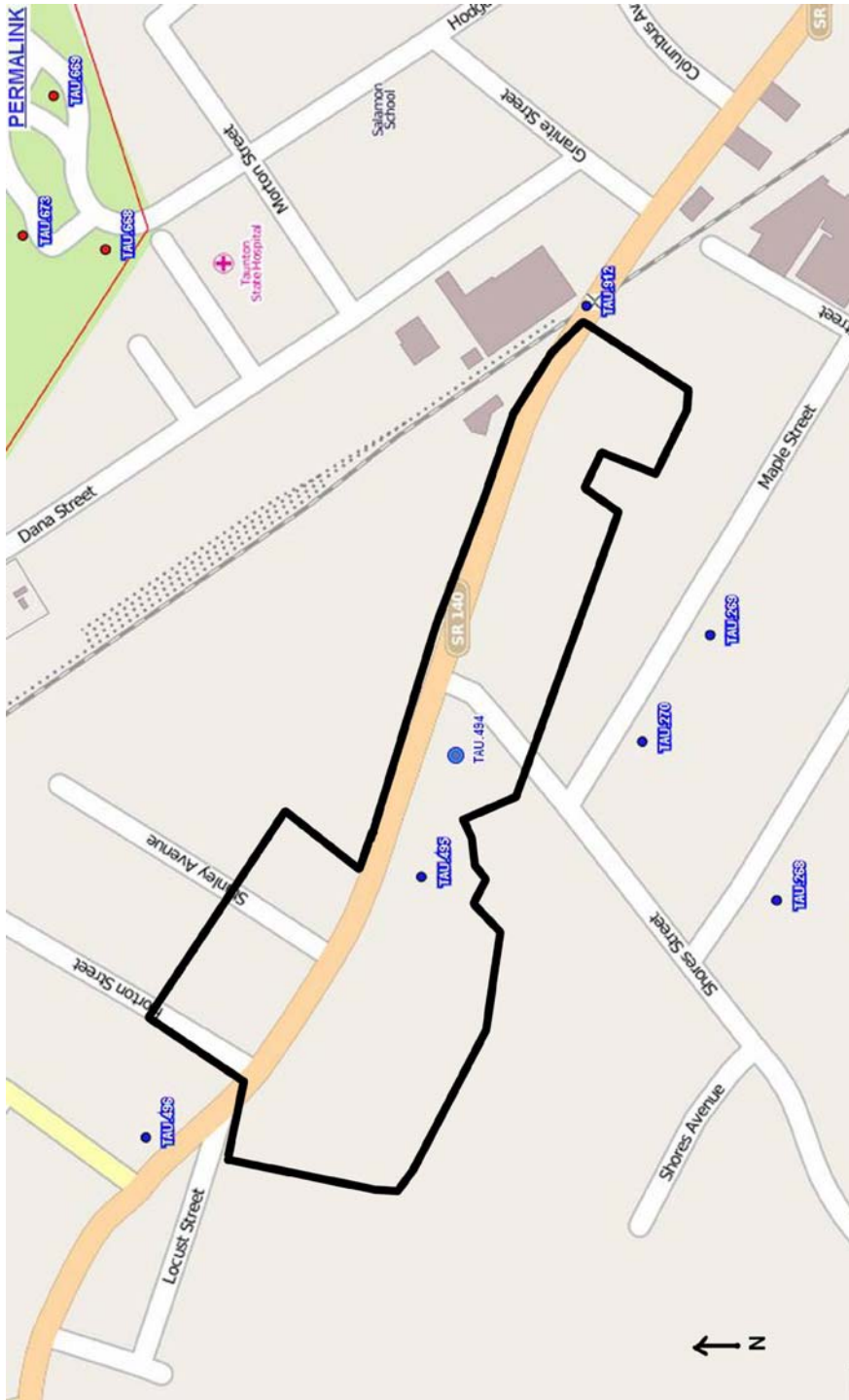
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

## AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary
- \*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

<http://maps.mhc-macris.net/>

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

TREMONT STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Tremont Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of community development and architecture. Under Criterion A, the area has important associations with mid-nineteenth-century residential development of the Taunton development surrounding Taunton Green. Under Criterion C, the area is significant for its excellent collection of well-preserved Italianate and Greek Revival style residential architecture constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1890.



# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets    USGS Quad    Area Letter    Form Numbers in Area

	Taunton		
--	---------	--	--

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** Taunton

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Downtown  
Taunton/Taunton Green

**Name of Area:** Hodges Avenue Area

**Present Use:** Residential, Industrial

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1860 - 1930

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

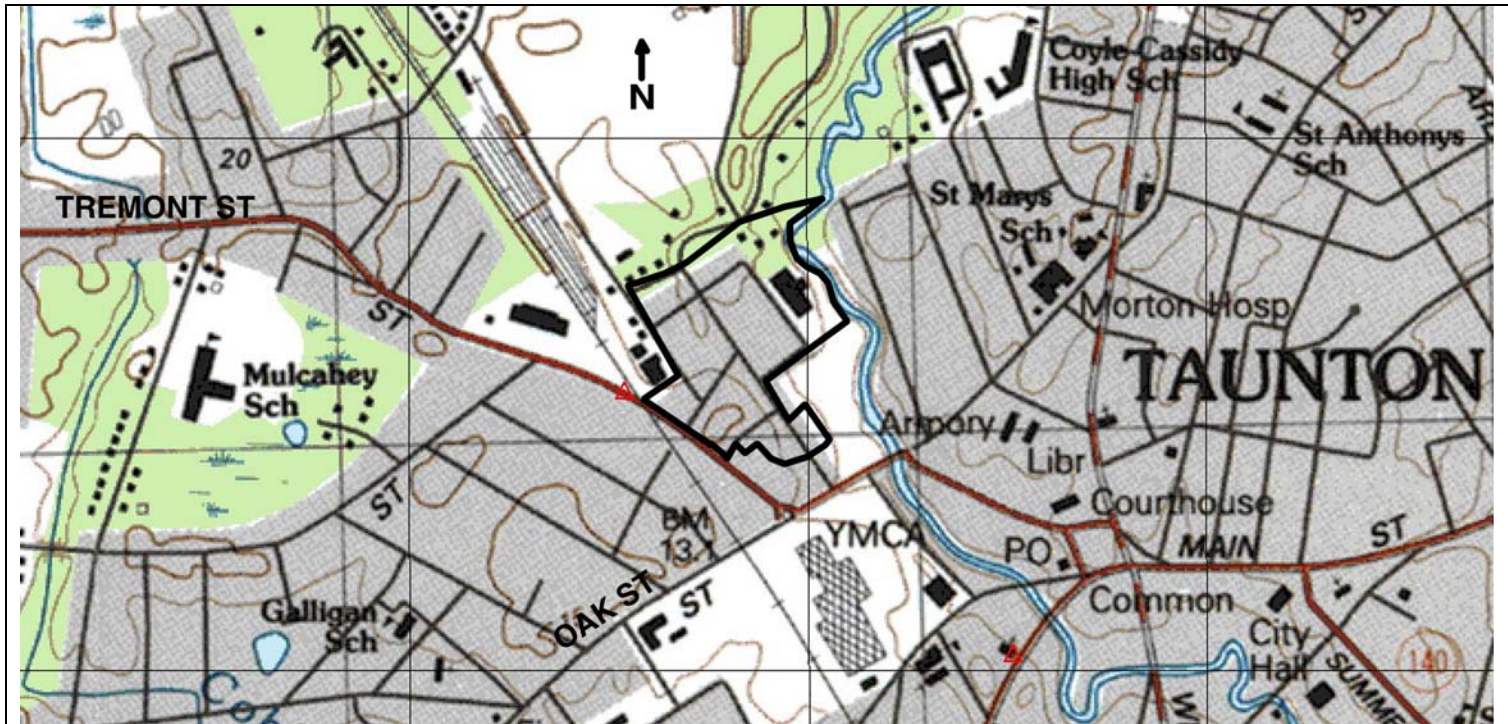
**Acreage:** Approx. 22

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

## Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See data sheet

- ☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hodges Avenue Area is an irregularly shaped neighborhood located on the northeast side of the MBTA right-of-way near Tremont Street. It is primarily multi-family residential housing centered along Hodges Avenue, demarcated by Morton Street to the north, Chandler Street to the east, and Tremont Street to the southwest. The area is comprised of 72 properties sited close to the street on lots relatively equal in size with scattered, mature vegetation between each property.

The buildings within the Hodges Avenue Area represent vernacular interpretations of popular domestic styles from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century including Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire and Colonial Revival, as seen in varying degrees of ornamentation at 6 Morton Street and 26 Hodges Avenue. Most were constructed as two- to two-and-one-half-story multi-family houses, primarily oriented with the gable end to the street for working class families (9-15 Hodges Avenue). A few of the houses in the area, such as 6 Morton Street (ca. 1890) and 19 Dana Street (ca. 1900), were originally constructed at a smaller scale as one-and-one-half-story, single-family houses, but have since been converted into multi-family residences. The most prominent residence in the Hodges Avenue Area is at 43 Chandler Street. This Italianate-style house was constructed for George F. Pratt, a Bristol County treasurer, ca. 1880 with an Italianate-style, one-and-one-half-story carriage house at the rear of the property. Most of the Pratt House's architectural details remain with few modern replacement materials.

Although the area was predominately residential, some industrial and commercial properties were located on Chandler Avenue. The two-story, Italianate-style, brick industrial loft at 33 Chandler Street was constructed for the Canoe River Mill in 1875 for the production of cotton textiles. The mill complex was expanded throughout the twentieth-century by its second occupants, the Diamond Textile Mill, but the main loft remains relatively intact. An ice plant was constructed at 12 Chandler Street, directly opposite the Canoe River Mill Complex, in the early twentieth century. The one-story, brick ice factory building with a wood-frame monitor was converted to apartments in the late twentieth century.

Some mid- to late-twentieth century infill has also occurred, but the area still retains its original streetscape and setting. Over time, some houses have been modified to meet current needs primarily with the replacement of exterior materials and windows; however most structures retain their original massing and form.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Hodges Avenue Area was a fairly remote area in Taunton until the mid- to late-nineteenth century. It was farmland, primarily owned by William Hodges in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Hodges was a descendant of one of Taunton's "twelve-shilling men," also named William Hodges, who came to the settlement after the original forty-six families and paid twelve shillings into a common fund for the right to share in any subsequent land divisions. The younger Hodges owned the property along the north side of Tremont Street and most likely constructed the house at 23 Tremont Street ca. 1830. Hodges' son William C. Hodges inherited the property from his father in the 1850s. William C.'s sister, Mrs. Mary C. Hodges-Dean, had acquired the property from her brother by 1871. Mary had married Robert S. Dean in 1832 and lived at his estate 51 Tremont Street (now demolished), but she continued to retain her own significant amount of real estate. The couple divorce in 1874 and she moved back to her property at 23 Tremont Street where she ran a boarding house (Hanna 2007; Dunbar 1836; Walling 1858; Beers 1871; Sampson 1874).

*Continuation sheet 1*

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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At approximately the same time Mrs. Dean acquired the property along Tremont Street, Hodges and Chandler avenues and Norton (now Morton) and Dana streets were laid out and Granite Street was extended past Tremont Street, most likely by the Hodges family. Housing lots were also laid out and by 1871 five residences were constructed; one has since been demolished. One of these buildings, at 12 Morton Street, was constructed by Miss Rebekah Ashley for use as a boarding house ca. 1870. E.C. Strange also built several houses along Chandler Avenue and Morton in the 1870s and 1880s (47 Chandler Avenue and 10 Morton Street), presumably to house employees of his nearby Strange Cylinder Saw Manufacturing Company (not extant). Mrs. Mary C. Dean constructed two additional tenements on her property by 1886 (4 Granite Street and 3 Columbus Avenue). By 1895, Mrs. Dean had divided the remainder of her property and sold it for residential development (Beers 1871; Walker 1886; Everts and Richards 1895).

Most of the housing in the area is typical Taunton worker housing constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. However, unlike many other areas of Taunton, this neighborhood did not appear to develop around or by a single mill or company. The area surrounding the neighborhood was heavily built up with mills and factories, including the White Warner and Co. Stove Foundry between Dana Street and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad right-of-way; the Dean Cotton & Machine Co. Works along the Mill Rive off Washington Street; and the William Mason & Co. Machine Works at Westminster and Washington streets. The majority of these industrial complexes are not extant. Within the Hodges Avenue Area were several smaller manufacturers including the Canoe River Mill at 33 Chandler Street who produced cotton textiles; the P.P. Case Co. at 11 Granite Street manufacturer of top roll covers used in the textile industry; and an ice plant at 12 Chandler Street. The third County Jail was constructed at the corner of Chandler and Hodges avenues, across from Columbus Avenue, in 1873. The jail was demolished and replaced by a Taunton Community Housing complex in the 1960s. A large addition was added to the south end of the Canoe River Mill loft building at 33 Chandler Street in the mid- to late twentieth century. Residential construction within the area increased in the early twentieth century as a reaction to the success of the surrounding industries; however many were modified throughout the twentieth century with replacement windows and exterior materials.

Due to the loss and alteration of manufacturing complexes, and the lack of cohesion derived from identifiable significant associations to Taunton's history, the Hodges Avenue Area is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Sanborn 1898; Everts and Richards 1895; Hanna 2007).

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Dunbar

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Continuation sheet 2



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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Walker

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Walling, Henry F.

1858 *Bristol County, Massachusetts*. On file, State Library of Massachusetts, Special Collections, Boston, MA.

## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	4 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	6 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival – altered		NC
	Ice Plant	12 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1910	Italianate		C
	Residence	30 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1900	Italianate		C
	Canoe River Mill – Diamond Textile Mills, Inc.	33 Chandler Street	ca. 1880; ca. 1990 addition	Italianate/Loft	4	C
	Pratt, George F. House	43 Chandler Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	3	C
	Pratt, George F. Carriage House	43 Chandler Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	3	C
	Strange, E.C. House	47 Chandler Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		C
	Residence	3 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Residence	4 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne – altered		C
	Residence	6 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	7 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne – altered		C
	Residence	8 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne - altered		C

Continuation sheet 3

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	9 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	9 Dana Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	11 Dana Street	ca. 1990	Colonial Revival/Cape		NC
	Residence	19 Dana Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		C
	Residence	3 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		C
	Dean, Mrs. Mary Tenement	4 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Residence	5 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	10 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		C
	Case, Pardon P. Residence and Factory	11 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	13 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		C
	Dean, Mrs. Mary Tenement	14 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Residence	9 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	C
	Residence	10 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	11 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	C
	Residence	12 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival		C
	Residence	13 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	C
	Residence	14 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	15 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular	1	C
	Holmes, C. R. House	16 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Paul, J. House	17 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1870	Second Empire	1	C
	Residence	18 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1895	Italianate		C

Continuation sheet 4

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

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	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Eddy House	19 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1870	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	20 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1895	Italianate		C
	Residence	26 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	2	C
	Residence	30 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	32 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	33 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	34 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	35 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	36 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Residence	37 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	39 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	40 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	41 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		C
	Residence	43 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	44 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	45 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	46 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	47 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	48 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	50 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	51 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC

Continuation sheet 5



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	52 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	2 Morton Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		C
	Residence	4 Morton Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	5 Morton Street	ca. 1920	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	6 Morton Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C
	Residence	9 Morton Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C
	Strange, E.C. Tenement	10 Morton Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		C
	Ashley, Miss Rebekah Boarding House	12 Morton Street	ca. 1870	Italianate - Queen Anne alterations		C
	Residence	16 Morton Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	18 Morton Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		NC
	Residence	19 Morton Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	21 Morton Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Garrish, Charles H. House	22 Morton Street	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		C
	Residence	23 Morton Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Residence	21 Tremont Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival/ Duplex		C
	Hodges, W.C. – Dean, M.C. House	23 Tremont Street	ca. 1830	Federal – altered		C
	Residence	27 Tremont Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		C

C Contributing property to the district  
 NC Non-contributing property to the district

Continuation sheet 6

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

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See data sheet



26 Hodges Avenue, view looking west.



43 Chandler Avenue, view looking northeast.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TAUNTON

HODGES AVENUE AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	See data sheet
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33 Chandler Avenue, view looking southeast.



**APPENDIX E-2**  
**Addendum**

**Individual Properties**  
***(alphabetical by community)***

**Revision and Addendum to 12 Individual Properties, March 15, 2013**  
**Per MHC Comment Letter dated February 21, 2013, Map ID #s:**

**FR.003**  
**FR.011**  
**FR.050**  
**FR.052**  
**FR.053**  
**FR.067**  
**FR.110 (new form)**  
**Ft.002**  
**NB.010**  
**NB.029**  
**Ra.001**  
**Ra.011**



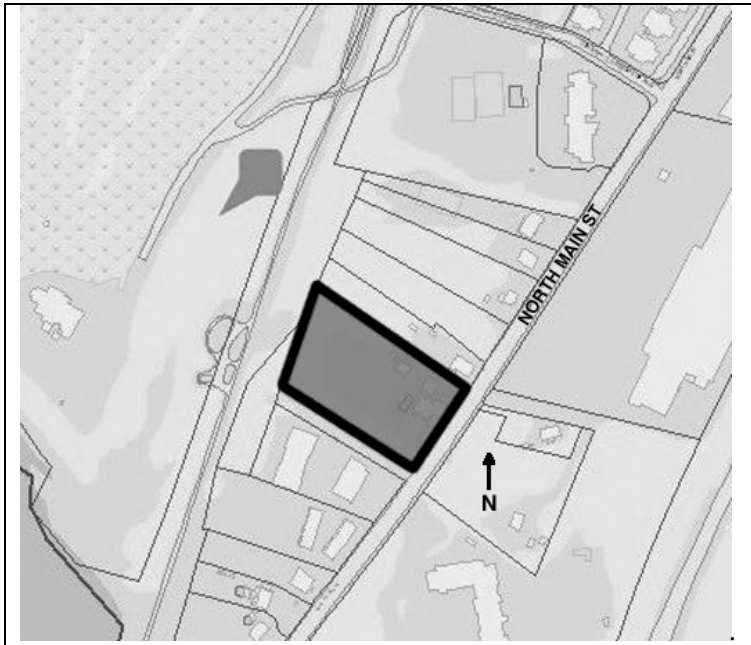
# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



## Locus Map



**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon  
**Organization:** PAL  
**Date** (*month / year*): December 2012

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

X-03-0005

Somerset

FLR.0284

**Town/City:** Fall River

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 4042 North Main Street

**Historic Name:** Hathaway, Jael House

**Uses:** Present: Residential

Original: Residential

**Date of Construction:** Circa 1785

**Sources:** Rosebrock 1977, Earl 1877, Hurd 1883

**Style/Form:** Federal

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: Parged Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

### Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

One detached, English style barn

### Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Early-20<sup>th</sup>-century front porch addition, mid- to late-20<sup>th</sup>-century modifications in materials.

**Condition:** Fair

**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

**Acreage:** 2.5

**Setting:** The property is located along a thoroughfare in a mixed residential and commercial area, approximately 400 feet east of the Fall River Secondary right-of-way.



**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

FALL RIVER

4042 NORTH MAIN STREET

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

FLR.0284

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**

The Jael Hathway House at 4042 North Main Street, built circa 1785, is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay by three-bay, side-gabled, wood-framed, Federal style house with early 19<sup>th</sup> century and similarly styled one-story rear hipped-roof ell additions sheathed in clapboard and vinyl siding. The house shares a relatively flat, slightly sloping lot with a circa 1820 English barn, a non-historic outbuilding, and pool. A non-historic wooden fence extends across the eastern boundary line, interrupted by two sets of granite stairs, a walkway, and a paved driveway. Plantings immediately surround the footprint of the house. The building has an asphalt roof pierced by a large central brick chimney, wood-shingle siding, and a parged stone foundation. A molded cornice wraps around the roofline of the building, with returns at the gable end. Across the east-facing facade, the cornice is dentilated. The main entrance is simple, with Doric columns and pilasters with a beveled door surround and dentilated cornice. The fenestration is regular, with original openings and similarly styled six-over-one mixed historic double-hung wood sash and non-historic vinyl windows that have decorative exterior shutters. The detached English barn is a rectangular, side-gabled building oriented east, with an asphalt roof, clapboard siding, and a foundation not visible from the public way. The barn features prominent iron-strap hinged wooden doors built of diagonal boards with a simple door surround and a molded cornice. A similarly designed hay door and two-over-two double hung wood sash window, along with an iron hay fork, sit within a dominant centered gable. The façade also features two non-historic, single-pane, fixed windows with decorative exterior shutters.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

The property is reported to have been commissioned by Jael Hathaway, captain of a Freetown battalion of Loyalists during the American Revolution around 1785. The Jael Hathaway House was prominently situated on a raised landscape along a thoroughfare. The portion of Freetown that included this property was annexed to Fall River in 1858. A written description of the property from 1894 described the building as having a wood divided door, secured with a horizontal wood beam at the main entrance (French 1894:122). The first owner, for whom the house is named, was a former American Revolutionary War Loyalist captain named Jael Hathaway (1719-1811). Following his marriage in 1785, Hathaway allegedly bought the property for his new wife, Elizabeth. Between two wives, Hathaway bore nine children. The property subsequently remained in the Hathaway family for over a century, falling under the ownership of his son Russell, and his grandson David (State of Massachusetts 1739; Earl 1877; Hurd 1883; Winslow n.d.; Rosenbrock 1977).

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Rosebrock, Ellen  
1977 *MHC Building Form: Jael Hathaway House.* On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

State of Massachusetts  
1739 *Fall River*, Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988

Winslow  
n.d. “Old Houses,” Typescript. On file, Fall River Historical Society, Fall River, MA.

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

4042 NORTH MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

FLR.0284

*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Jael Hathaway House at 4042 North Main Street in Fall River (FLR.0284) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C, for its associations with a Revolutionary War Loyalist captain and as a rare surviving early local example of a Federal style house with an intact nineteenth-century barn.



# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR  
ASHLEY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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**Prepared by PAL, March 2013**

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (Continued)

Historical maps, census data, and nineteenth-century histories of Fall River do not provide any definitive information concerning the origins and use of Ashley's Lane and the associated wharf on the Taunton River. The Ashley family held a notable place in the history of Steep Brook, an early agricultural community along the Taunton River in Fall River. Maps of the mid and late nineteenth century show William, William H., and Job B. Ashley residing about 0.25 miles north of Ashley's Lane, on the east side of North Main Street. One of these residences, the Ashley House at 3159 North Main Street (FLR.276; now demolished) was listed in the National Register as part of the Fall River Multiple Resource Nomination in 1983. No maritime pursuits are recorded in historical documents for these persons. William Ashley is recorded in various documents as a trader and farmer. His son William H. Ashley identified himself as a grocer and was also a director on the boards of the Montaup and Weetamoe Mills in the city. During the nineteenth century, the wharf itself was located behind the properties of Henry Elsbury (a/k/a Elsbree). This name does not appear in standard histories of the city, although Henry Elsbree appears in the census rolls of the period as a farmer (Briggs Directory and Publishing Co. 1888; Earl 1877; Everts & Richards 1895; Hurd 1883; Rosebrock 1977; US Bureau of the Census 1850, 1880; Walker 1883; Walling 1852;).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)

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# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR  
ASHLEY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census

1850 *United States Federal Census*. Schedule I - Free Inhabitants in the Town of Fall River in the County of Bristol.

1880 *United States Federal Census*. Schedule I - Free Inhabitants in the Town of Fall River in the County of Bristol.

Walker, George H.

1881 *New Map of Bristol County, Massachusetts*. George H. Walker & Co., New York, NY.

Walling, Henry F.

1852 *Bristol County, Massachusetts*. C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



### Locus Map

Assessor's Sheets   USGS Quad   Area Letter   Form Numbers in Area

Fall River

**Town/City:**    Fall River

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): 207 Essex Street

**Name of Area:**    St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church

**Present Use:**        Ecclesiastical

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1896 - 1957

**Overall Condition:**    Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:**    None

**Acreage:** 2.180

**Recorded by:**    K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:**    PAL

**Date** (*month/year*):    March, 2013





☐ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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- ☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church complex is comprised of three buildings located at the southwest corner of Essex and the Fall River Main Line railroad right-of-way. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church (1896; 1921-22) sits on a property with the former French Second Empire style St. Michael's Rectory (1902) to the west and the Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style St. Michael's School (1957) to the east. The topography is raised and retained by a concrete wall. Paved walkways and two sets of concrete stairs with iron railings fill in the remaining open land on the lot.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1896 as a "basement" church and completed in 1921-1922. It is a rectangular-shaped, three-bay by six-bay, gabled Neo-Gothic Revival style brick building with a two-story central nave, flanking one-story aisles, and a contrasting high-style facade of wood-frame construction sheathed in concrete. The three-bay by one-bay, north-facing facade is divided into three sections, comprised from west to east of the nave, an aisle, and an aisle with a rectangular tower. This elevation has shaped parapet roofs with copper flashing, concrete panel sheathing distressed to resemble stucco, full-height corbelled concrete pilasters, a concrete sill sheathed in marble, and a concrete foundation. The prominent, central nave features a large, elaborate stained glass Tudor arch window with cast stone tracery and a concrete frame. Both aisle facades have small rounded-arch stained glass windows with cast stone tracery. All wood paneled doors are surrounded by thick concrete frames sheathed in marble, with flanking pointed marble pilasters and carved terracotta panels.

The remainder of the building consists of a gable-front nave and flanking flat-roofed additions with a copper cornice, stretcher bond brick walls with a soldier trim, and a concrete foundation. Thick brick pilasters capped with concrete decorate the walls of the aisles. The fenestration is regular with stained glass cast-stone tracery windows, concrete lintels, and concrete sills. The nave has Tudor arch windows, the aisles have paired trefoil arched windows with a concrete frame, and the additions have singular trefoil arched windows.

Constructed in 1902, St. Michael's Rectory is a rectangular, two-story, three-bay by four-bay, wood-framed, French Second Empire building with a hipped mansard roof. Since the period of significance, the rectory has been altered with the introduction of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows.

St. Michael's School was constructed in 1957 as a two-story, brick Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style building with an irregular plan. The building has parapet roof with copper coping, a tall, narrow, brick chimney piercing the center of the flat roof, and two flanking bays extending from the north elevation. Above the main entrance are two inset terra cotta panels with ecclesiastical ornamentation and a slender terra cotta Latin cross extending from the parapet.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1896 as a basement church to serve a large community of immigrants from the Azorean Islands of Portugal, who settled in Fall River in the late-nineteenth century. In 1902, the church expanded to include a French Second Empire style rectory adjacent to St. Michael's Church on Essex Street, which has since lost architectural integrity. By 1915, there was a significant influx of Portuguese to the city. In the early twentieth century, a few churches associated with the Portuguese community were constructed, but these are no longer

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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extant. Between 1921 and 1922, major additions were made to the basement church by the Charles Hodgate Company of Boston, MA, who constructed a Neo-Gothic Revival concrete building and facade. The center of a large Portuguese community, the church provided house calls while the church was temporarily closed while under construction. These house calls were carried out by Father John de Fontes Ferraz (Pastor from 1917 until 1944), who conducted baptisms and other religious ceremonies. After the church renovations were completed, the parish began looking for sites to house their school. In 1930, the parish purchased the Fulton Street School from the City of Fall River and four years later the parish received the Lindsey Street School (no longer extant) as a donation. It was not until 1957, when the parish purchased land to the east of the church to construct a new school (MHC 1982; St. Michael's Parish 2012).

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was built in an area with several religious buildings and structures, including St. Michael's Rectory, St. Matthew's Convent, St. Matthew's School, St. John's Cemetery, and St. Joseph's Church complex to the south (Sanborn Map Company 1933; 1933-1950). The building's construction occurred during a transitional period in Fall River history when construction in Fall River was moving from ecclesiastical buildings to educational buildings. Several massive ecclesiastical buildings were constructed in the late nineteenth century. Catholic properties built during this era included Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (MHC No. FLR.240) and several properties constructed by Louis G. Destremps, a local architect of Catholic properties, including Saint Anne's Roman Catholic Church (MHC No. FLR.1534), Saint Anne's Rectory (MHC No. FLR.1535), Saint Anne's Convent (MHC No. FLR.1521), St. Joseph's Orphanage (MHC No. FLR. 1536), Notre Dame School (MHC No. FLR.1529), and the Jesus Marie Convent (FLR.1528) (MHC 1982).

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Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

1982 *MHC Reconnaissance Report: City of Fall River*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

Sanborn Map Company

1933 *Bristol County, Fall River, Massachusetts Insurance Maps*. Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.

1933- *Bristol County, Fall River, Massachusetts Insurance Maps*. Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.  
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St. Michael's Parish, Fall River, MA

2012 "History," *St. Michael's Parish, Fall River, MA*. Available On-line at: <http://smpfr.org/parish/history>.



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

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**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo No.	Status
	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	207 Essex Street	1896; additions 1921-22	Neo-Gothic Revival	1, 2	C
	St. Michael's Rectory	207 Essex Street	1902	French Second Empire	1, 3	C
	St. Michael's School	207 Essex Street	1957	Contemporary	1, 4	C

C Contributing property to the area  
NC Non-contributing property to the area

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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Photograph 2. St. Michael's Church, view southeast.



Photograph 3. St. Michael's Rectory, view southwest.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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Photograph 4. St. Michael's School, view southwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☒ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ A    ☐ B    ☒ C    ☐ D

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ A    ☐ B    ☐ C    ☐ D    ☐ E    ☐ F    ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church Complex at 207 Essex Street, consisting of a contributing church with two secondary buildings (church rectory and school), is eligible at the local level under Criteria A and C for its associations with the growing Portuguese community of Fall River in the early to mid-twentieth century and as an excellent example of an ecclesiastical Neo-Gothic Revival style. The period of significance for the complex extends from 1896, when the property was first developed, until 1957, when the St. Michael's School was constructed adjacent to the church as a replacement for two deteriorating school buildings located several blocks away from the church. The church is a well-preserved example the Neo-Gothic Revival style, which was uncommon in late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century Fall River. The 1921-1922 Neo-Gothic Revival style church building and facade was constructed by Charles Hodgate Company of Boston, MA. The property was first developed in 1896 as a basement church to serve a large community of immigrants from the Azorean Islands of Portugal. In 1902, the church expanded to include a French Second Empire style rectory just west of St. Michael's Church on Essex Street. The Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style school was constructed in 1957 to accommodate the growing church community. Although the rectory has been altered with the introduction of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows, it retains integrity and architectural context within the complex with its original massing and form.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church Complex is also eligible as a contributing resource to the North End Roman Catholic Historic District, which also includes St. John's Cemetery, St. Matthew's School, and St. Matthew's Convent. Together, these abutting properties are eligible at the local level as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district has important historical associations with the massive influx of foreign-born immigrants who filled manual labor positions at Fall River textile manufacturing companies and with the separation of immigrant communities by the Catholic church in the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was developed to accommodate the growing Portuguese community; St. Matthew's Church (also known as St.

*Continuation sheet 7*

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

FALL RIVER

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CHURCH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Mathieu's Church; demolished in 1990), Convent, and School were developed for the French-Canadian community; and St. John's Cemetery accommodated the Irish population. The district's period of significance begins in 1850, with the establishment of the predominantly Irish St. John's Cemetery. The principal period of development occurred before 1920, when Fall River's industrial economy collapsed due to the lowering of prices and competition with manufacturing companies in southern United States after World War I. The institutions continued to serve their respective congregations to varying degrees. The period of significance extends to 1957 when St. Michael's School was erected. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its excellent local examples of Celtic style funerary art at St. John's Cemetery and uncommon ecclesiastical Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture at St. Michael's Church.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

189 WELLINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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**Prepared by PAL, March 2013**

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (Continued)

Developed to accommodate the St. Mathew's Church community, St. Matthew's Convent was constructed about 1920 within the St. Matthew's Church complex between St. Matthew's Church (constructed in 1893 and demolished in 1990) and St. Matthew's School (constructed ca. 1915). The convent is included in the Wellington-Brownell Street Area, along with other Roman Catholic properties in close proximity (such as the St. Michael's Church Complex and St. John's Cemetery).

St. Mathew's Church (otherwise known as St. Mathieu's Church) was likely constructed in response to the rapidly expanding immigrant community in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Massive groups of French Canadian and Portuguese individuals were immigrating to the city to work in the textile mills. Until the construction of St. Anne's Church (FLR.AP) in 1869, St. Mary's Church (FLR.432) was the only Catholic institution in Fall River. St. Mathew's Church was built in 1893, likely to accommodate the French-Canadian Catholic community from St. Mary's Church (Everts & Richards 1895; Herald News Staff 1937).

St. Matthew's Church closed in 1989 following its final mass on Sunday, June 25 due to a decline in parishioners, a lack of clergy, and disrepair of the church building. Decline in church membership has been attributed to the construction of Massachusetts Route 79, which "disseminated" the community in the mid-twentieth century. The wood-framed church sheathed in stone bore two dominant, flanking towers on its facade, one of which had a large crack in the buttress—a dangerous condition that deemed the property a safety hazard to the neighborhood. Due to the crack and other major structural issues, without necessary funding to stabilize the building, the church was slated for demolition. Despite much opposition from former parishioners, the church was torn down in November 1990 (St. Matthew's Church; Foley 1990).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)

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Foley, Jack (Staff Photographer)

1990 "North End Church Being Demolished," *The Herald News*. November 12. Page 1. Fall River, MA.

Herald News Staff

1937 "First Catholic Church Built in Fall River Century Ago: Membership Has Increased Greatly Since Erection of St. John the Baptist Wooden Chapel; Many Parishes Established," *Herald News*. July 22. Fall River, MA.

St. Matthew's Church

n.d. "St. Mathieu's Church, Fall River, MA." Fall River Public Library Vertical Files, Fall River Drawer, Churches-Catholic (St. Matthew's). Fall River Public Library, Fall River, MA.



# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

189 WELLINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☒ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☒ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

St. Matthew's Convent is eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource to the North End Roman Catholic Historic District, which also includes St. Michael's Church Complex, St. Matthew's School, and St. John's Cemetery. Together, these abutting properties are eligible at the local level as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district has important historical associations with the massive influx of foreign-born immigrants who filled manual labor positions at Fall River textile manufacturing companies and with the separation of immigrant communities by the Catholic church in the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was developed to accommodate the growing Portuguese community; St. Matthew's Church (also known as St. Mathieu's Church; demolished in 1990), Convent, and School were developed for the French-Canadian community; and St. John's Cemetery accommodated the Irish population. The district's period of significance begins in 1850, with the establishment of the predominantly Irish St. John's Cemetery. The principal period of development occurred before 1920, when Fall River's industrial economy collapsed due to the lowering of prices and competition with manufacturing companies in southern United States after World War I. The institutions continued to serve their respective congregations to varying degrees. The period of significance extends to 1957 when St. Michael's School was erected. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its excellent local examples of Celtic style funerary art at St. John's Cemetery and uncommon ecclesiastical Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture at St. Michael's Church.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

231 WELLINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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**Prepared by PAL, March 2013**

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (Continued)

Developed to accommodate the St. Mathieu's Church community, St. Mathieu's School was constructed about 1915 within the St. Mathieu's Church complex southeast of St. Mathieu's Church (constructed in 1893 and demolished in 1990). The school is associated with the St. Mathieu's Convent (constructed ca. 1920) and is included in the Wellington-Brownell Street Area, along with other Roman Catholic properties in close proximity (such as the St. Michael's Church Complex and St. John's Cemetery).

St. Mathew's Church (also known as St. Mathieu's Church) was likely constructed in response to Fall River's rapidly expanding immigrant community in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Massive groups of French Canadian and Portuguese individuals were immigrating to the city to work in the city's textile mills. Until the construction of St. Anne's Church (FLR.AP) in 1869, St. Mary's Church (FLR.432) was the only Catholic institution in Fall River. St. Mathew's Church was built in 1893, likely to accommodate the French-Canadian Catholic community from St. Mary's Church (Everts & Richards 1895; Herald News Staff 1937).

St. Mathieu's Church closed in 1989 following its final mass on Sunday, June 25 due to a decline in parishioners, a lack of clergy, and disrepair of the church building. Decline in church membership has been attributed to the construction of Massachusetts Route 79, which "disseminated" the community in the mid-twentieth century. The wood-framed church sheathed in stone bore two dominant, flanking towers on its facade, one of which had a large crack in the buttress—a dangerous condition that deemed the property a safety hazard to the neighborhood. Due to the crack and other major structural issues, without necessary funding to stabilize the building, the church was slated for demolition. Despite much opposition from former parishioners, the church was torn down in November 1990 (St. Mathieu's Church; Foley 1990).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)

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St. Matthew's Church

n.d. "St. Mathieu's Church, Fall River, MA." Fall River Public Library Vertical Files, Fall River Drawer, Churches-Catholic (St. Matthew's). Fall River Public Library, Fall River, MA.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

231 WELLINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible      ☒ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☒ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

St. Matthew's School is also eligible as a contributing resource to the North End Roman Catholic Historic District, which also includes St. Michael's Church Complex, St. Matthew's Convent, and St. John's Cemetery. Together, these abutting properties are eligible at the local level as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district has important historical associations with the massive influx of foreign-born immigrants who filled manual labor positions at Fall River textile manufacturing companies and with the separation of immigrant communities by the Catholic church in the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was developed to accommodate the growing Portuguese community; St. Matthew's Church (also known as St. Mathieu's Church; demolished in 1990), Convent, and School were developed for the French-Canadian community; and St. John's Cemetery accommodated the Irish population. The district's period of significance begins in 1850, with the establishment of the predominantly Irish St. John's Cemetery. The principal period of development occurred before 1920, when Fall River's industrial economy collapsed due to the lowering of prices and competition with manufacturing companies in southern United States after World War I. The institutions continued to serve their respective congregations to varying degrees. The period of significance extends to 1957 when St. Michael's School was erected. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its excellent local examples of Celtic style funerary art at St. John's Cemetery and uncommon ecclesiastical Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture at St. Michael's Church.



# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

7 OREGON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Prepared by PAL, March 2013

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The Westport Manufacturing Waste Department building is a freestanding mill loft neighbored by an un-related commercial building and late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century, multi-family houses and tenements. Historical map research and field survey shows that there are no buildings or residences in the neighborhood associated with the historical operations of the Westport Manufacturing Company, whose primary center of operations was in the town of Westport (Sanborn Map Company 1905, 1933, 1950).



Aerial view of the Westport Manufacturing Waste Department building oriented west (Bing 2012).

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER

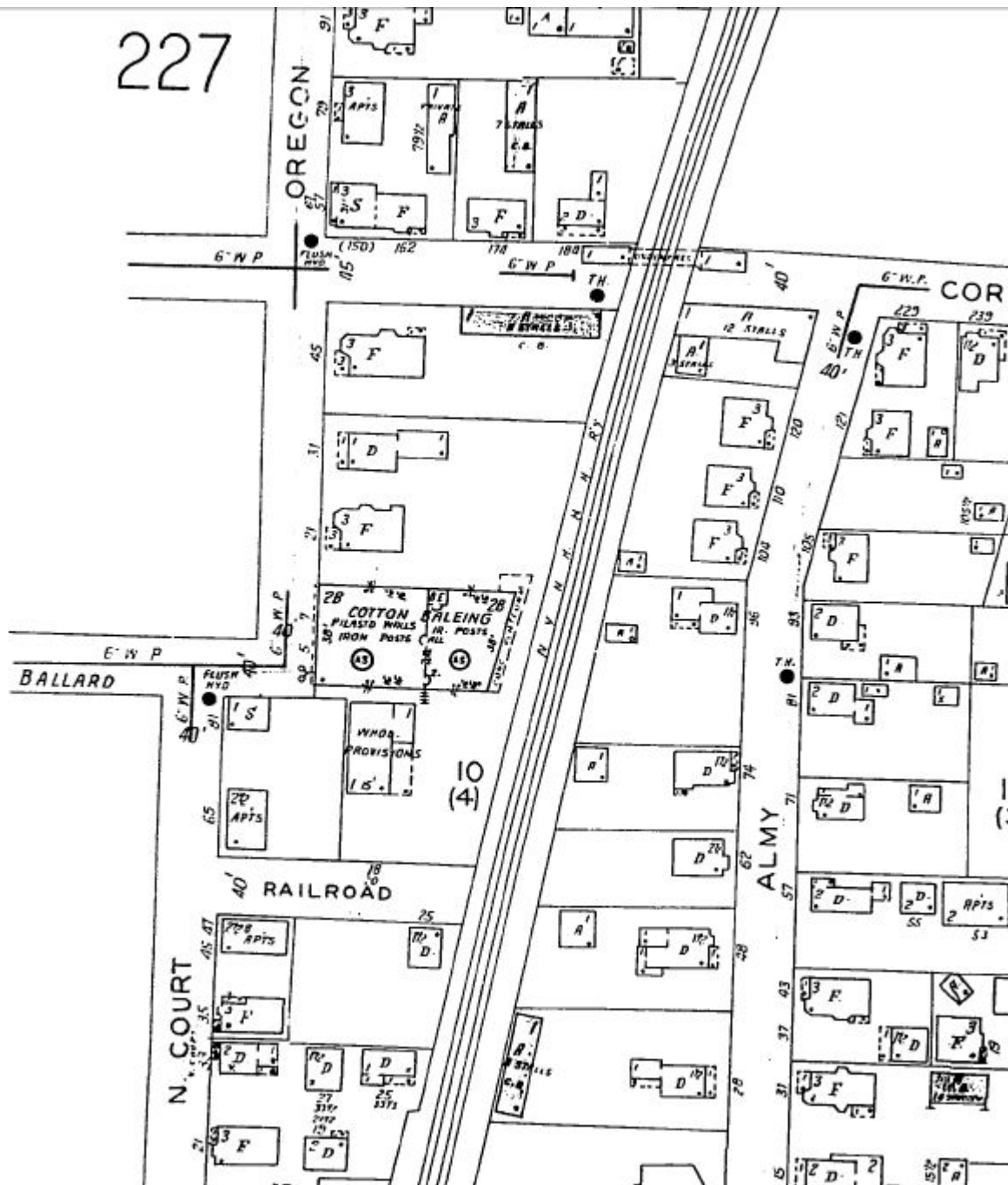
7 OREGON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Excerpt from a 1950 Sanborn map showing the Westport Manufacturing Waste Department building and its surroundings. Oriented north. (Sanborn 1950).



# FORM E – BURIAL GROUND

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



## Locus Map



Assessor's Number    USGS Quad    Area(s)    Form Number

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**Town:**    Fall River

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): North End

**Address or Location:** Northeast corner of Brightman Street and St. Mary Street

**Name:**    St. John's Cemetery

**Ownership:**    ☐ Public    ☒ Private

**Approximate Number of Stones:**    600

**Earliest Death Date:**    1858

**Latest Death Date:**    1891

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Condition:** Fair

**Acreage:** Approximately 4

**Setting:** Located within a dense, urban, primarily residential Wellington-Brownell Street Area along the northwest border of the Fall River Secondary railroad right-of-way. St. Mathieu's School and Convent abut to north (church demolished 1990).

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month / year*):    March 2013



# INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER NORTHEAST CORNER OF BRIGHTMAN STREET  
AND ST. MARY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

St. John's Cemetery is an approximately 4-acre Irish-American Catholic cemetery that was established in 1850 and remained active until 1891. Maintained by the Catholic Diocese of Fall River, the cemetery is located on the corner of Brightman Street and St. Mary Street in the North End of the city. The property is immediately surrounded by a late-twentieth-century residential neighborhood to the south and west, Roman Catholic ecclesiastical-associated properties to the north, and the Fall River Secondary railroad right-of-way to the east.

The cemetery sits on a relatively flat, roughly rectangular parcel of land with an approximately 4-feet tall, rough-cut granite block wall capped with large, flush, rectangular-shaped granite blocks lining the southern boundary line and entrance at Brightman Street. There is one, central, vehicular entrance piercing the granite block wall with a simple iron dual swing gate. A granite block post with a concrete cap stands at the eastern end of the gate bearing a copper panel with raised lettering that reads, "ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY/ESTABLISHED 1850." A simple iron picket fence lines the western boundary at St. Mary Street, and a chain-link fence bounds the northern and eastern sides of the cemetery. Through the dual swing gate, a paved vehicular path lined with regularly spaced bushes terminates at the center of the property.

The gravestones, which date from 1858 to 1891, are predominantly of granite material, though there are marble and limestone stones. Monuments vary in shape, with simple, rounded and flat-topped headstones, pedestal monuments topped with draped urns or crosses, and flush markers. Iconography applied to the stones primarily consists of carved ivy, flora, Latin and Gothic crosses often combined with the acronym "IHS" or a crown, and Celtic crosses. Inscriptions are relatively brief with basic information (name, family relation, date of birth, date of death), yet stand out from the majority of burial grounds with the inclusion of "native of" a parish and/or county in Ireland.

A few stones include carved or sculpted Celtic crosses. The most notable is the large, Celtic cross monument for Catherine and Catherine C. Morris, who died in 1881 and 1889. With highly detailed carved Celtic ornamentation and "IHS" carved in the center of the cross, this stone is reminiscent of the larger-scale Celtic high crosses found in monastery burial grounds in rural Ireland. The cemetery is in fair condition, with several buried, out of plumb, fallen, damaged, and illegible stones.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Established in 1850, St. John's Cemetery is one of the oldest Catholic cemeteries in Fall River. St. Mary's Cemetery on Amity Street has been attributed as the first. It is likely that St. John's Cemetery was associated with the Irish parishioners of the earliest Catholic Church in Fall River. St. John the Baptist Church was a small, wood-frame building constructed at the present site of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral (FLR.432) on Spring Street. The 0.24-acre lot was purchased on February 18, 1835 and St. John the Baptist Church was built two years later. In response to the growing Irish community consisting of individuals who immigrated to work in the Fall River mills following the Great Irish Famine between 1845 and 1852, the church was enlarged with a moderately sized rear addition and basement. Because this did not accommodate the fast growing community, the building was moved to Second Street [the present location of St. Mary's Rectory (FLR.432)] to make room for the construction of a larger church. In 1852, parishioners began construction of the Gothic Revival style St. Mary's Church, designed by "America's first Catholic ecclesiastical architect" Patrick Charles Keeley (Giza 1981). By 1855, the church was completed. St. John the Baptist Church was lost in a fire on July 12, 1856. St. Mary's Church was considered a parish until it was consecrated by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston in 1901. The church became a cathedral in 1904 with the creation of

# INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER    NORTHEAST CORNER OF BRIGHTMAN STREET  
AND ST. MARY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)    Form No.

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the Fall River Diocese. According to the inscriptions, the Irish buried at St. John's Cemetery were native of parishes and counties all over Ireland (Herald News Staff 1937; Clement 2009; Diocese of Fall River).

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Diocese of Fall River

2013    "Cathedral of Saint Mary of the Assumption," *Catholic Diocese of Fall River*. Electronic document, <http://www.fallriverdiocese.org/glance.asp?display=StMarysCathedral>, accessed March 13, 2013.

Giza, Pat

1981    *MHC Form B: Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral and Rectory*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State.

Herald News Staff

1937    "First Catholic Church Built in Fall River Century Ago: Membership Has Increased Greatly Since Erection of St. John the Baptist Wooden Chapel; Many Parishes Established," *Herald News*. July 22. Fall River, MA.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)Form No.



Photograph 2. St. John's Cemetery, view northwest.



Photograph 3. St. John's Cemetery, view northwest.

# INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

FALL RIVER NORTHEAST CORNER OF BRIGHTMAN STREET  
AND ST. MARY STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

St. John's Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the cemetery has important historical associations with mid-to-late nineteenth century Irish immigration and the Irish community in the city of Fall River. With headstones that date from 1858 to 1891, the property is one of the earliest Roman Catholic burial grounds in the city of Fall River and serves as a burial site for approximately 600 Irish community residents. Under Criterion C, the Irish cemetery has excellent, intact examples of mortuary monuments with Celtic style carvings and sculpture.

St. John's Cemetery is also eligible as a contributing resource to the North End Roman Catholic Historic District, which also includes St. Michael's Church Complex, St. Matthew's School, and St. Matthew's Convent. Together, these abutting properties are eligible at the local level as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district has important historical associations with the massive influx of foreign-born immigrants who filled manual labor positions at Fall River textile manufacturing companies and with the separation of immigrant communities by the Catholic church in the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was developed to accommodate the growing Portuguese community; St. Matthew's Church (also known as St. Mathieu's Church; demolished in 1990), Convent, and School were developed for the French-Canadian community; and St. John's Cemetery accommodated the Irish population. The district's period of significance begins in 1850, with the establishment of the predominantly Irish St. John's Cemetery. The principal period of development occurred before 1920, when Fall River's industrial economy collapsed due to the lowering of prices and competition with manufacturing companies in southern United States after World War I. The institutions continued to serve their respective congregations to varying degrees. The period of significance extends to 1957 when St. Michael's School was erected. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its excellent local examples of Celtic style funerary art at St. John's Cemetery and the ecclesiastical Neo-Gothic Revival style architecture at St. Michael's Church.





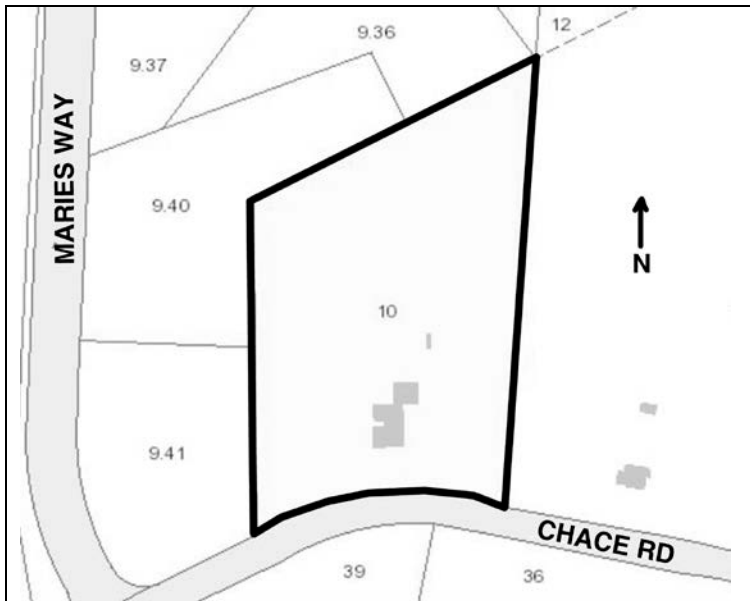
# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



## Locus Map



**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date (month / year):** December 2012

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

228-10-0-R

Assawompset  
Pond

FRE.166

**Town/City:** Freetown

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 76 Chace Road

**Historic Name:** Cummings, George House

**Uses:** Present: Residential

Original: Residential

**Date of Construction:** Circa 1806

**Source:** Thomas 1978; Style/Visual Inspection

**Style/Form:** Cape

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Granite

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:** One detached 19<sup>th</sup>-century barn.

**Major Alterations (with dates):** Mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century rear addition and inset entry porch.

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

**Acreage:** 2.593

**Setting:** Within a predominantly rural, residential area, the building is oriented south toward a commercial cranberry bog across Chace Road and north of a heavily forested landscape. The property is located approximately 400 feet west of the New Bedford Main Line right-of-way

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

FREETOWN

76 CHACE ROAD

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

FRE.166

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**

The George Cummings House is a rectangular, five-bay by three-bay, one-story, wood framed Cape Cod cottage constructed circa 1806, with a late-nineteenth-century, one-story, side-gabled, rear addition that extends east and a secondary Queen Anne-style inset porch. The building has a side gable asphalt roof, wood clapboard siding, a mortared granite foundation, and a central brick chimney. The south-facing building sits on a slightly sloping, moderately wooded lot with plantings dotting the property. A short wood picket fence extends along the road, breaking for an unpaved driveway loop that surrounds the building. A molded wooden cornice wraps around the building at the roof line. Fenestration on the building consists of rectangular openings with wood molded lintels and sills and twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows. The main entrance piercing the center of the facade has a plain surround and a replacement wood paneled door with four lights. The secondary two-bay by two-bay Queen Anne-style inset porch is supported by three turned posts and a free classic balustrade. A detached barn constructed circa 1820 stands in the northeast corner of the property, with vertical wood sheathing board siding, an asphalt roof, and a central cupola piercing the ridgeline.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

The George Cummings House was constructed circa 1806, most likely for the man whom the house is named. George Cummings was involved in town as a selectman and town assessor, and served in the war of 1812. George Cummings belonged to the second Freetown company (of two) for the War of 1812. In 1834, and between 1836 and 1837, George Cummings became a town assessor, and collectively raised a total of \$4,500 for the town. Between 1837 and 1839, and again in 1841, Cummings was elected as one of the town selectmen (J.H. Franklin & Co. 1902:75, 140, 146). By the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the property was transferred into the Chace family, and in 1871, is listed under the ownership of A.H. Chace. By the 1880s, O. Chace owned the property and his heirs took over by 1895 (Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895; Thomas 1978).

Other examples of late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century Cape Cod style properties throughout Freetown include the Charles A. Morton House (MHC No. FRE.133), the Hathaway House (MHC No. FRE.163), Dr. James Ashley House (MHC No. FRE.100), the Hopkins-Briggs House (MHC No. FRE.9), the Dr. Bradford Braley House (MHC No. FRE.150), and residences at 26 Forge Road (MHC No. FRE.67), and 21 Forge Road (MHC No. FRE.66).

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Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

FREETOWN

76 CHACE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
	FRE.166

Thomas, Helen  
1978 *MHC Building Form: George Cummings House (FRE.166)*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.



View looking northwest towards the barn.



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

FREETOWN

76 CHACE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

FRE.166

*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☒ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☒ **C**    ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ **A**    ☐ **B**    ☐ **C**    ☐ **D**    ☐ **E**    ☐ **F**    ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, March 2013  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The George Cummings House and Barn property at 76 Chace Road in Freetown is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with town historical development and as a representative and well-preserved example of an early-nineteenth-century five-bay Cape Cod house and large nineteenth-century barn, owned by the Chace family until at least the end of the century.

## FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

125-13

New Bedford  
North

NBE.641

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



**Town/City:** New Bedford

**Place (neighborhood or village):** 627-637 Tarkilm Hill Road

**Name of Area:** Lambeth Rope Company

**Present Use:** Commercial and light industrial

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1893, 1918

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Ropewalk was divided into 3 free-standing structures (2000s)

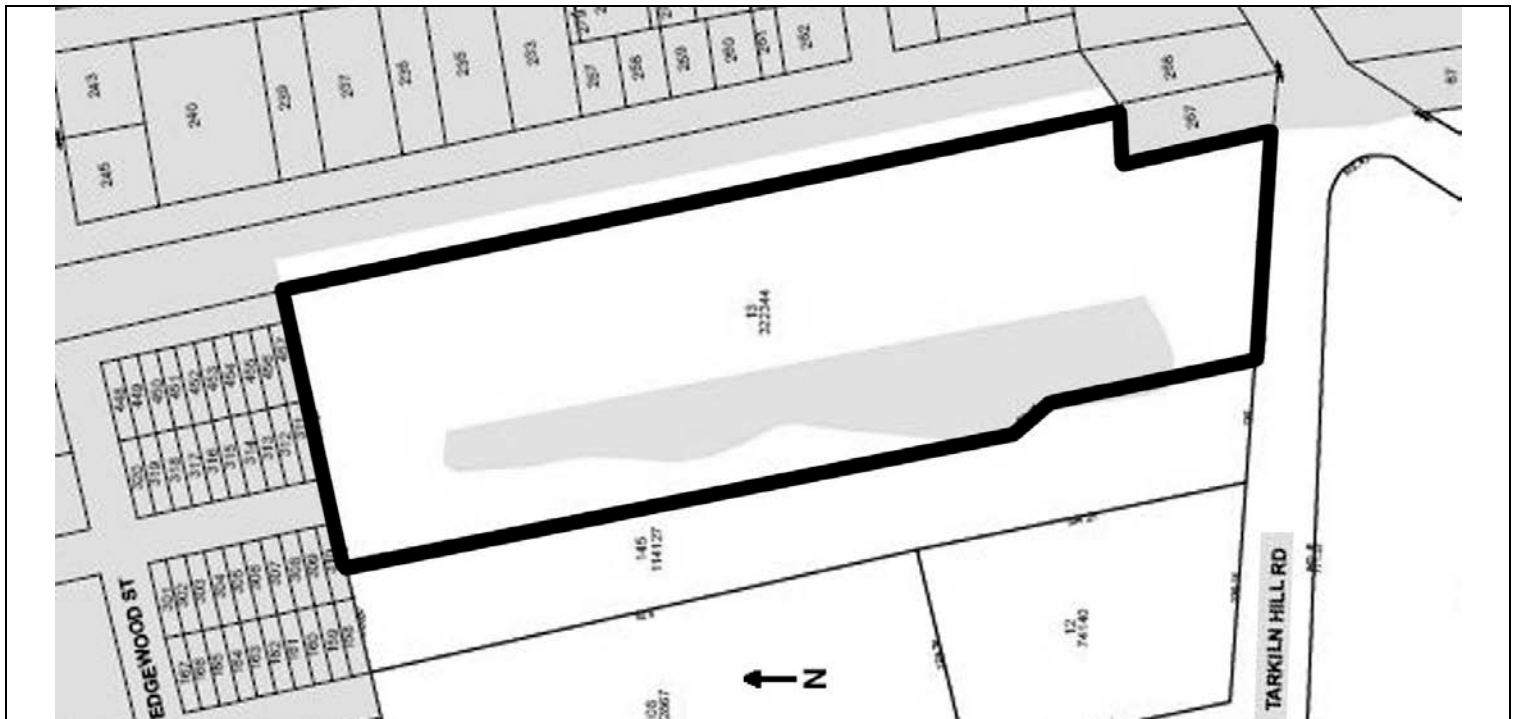
**Acreage:** 7.4

**Recorded by:** J. Daly, A.Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date (month/year):** March 2013

### Locus Map



☐ *see continuation sheet*

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Lambeth Rope Company Complex (MHC No. NBE.641) is made up of three vernacular industrial buildings organized on a north-south axis across a single land parcel: the Office, the Winding and Braiding Loft, and the Ropewalk. These last two buildings are connected in a headhouse and shed configuration. Open areas within the parcel are surfaced with asphalt pavement and gravel.

The Office is a one-story, five-bay-by-five-bay, brick building constructed in a typical early twentieth century industrial vernacular style. Its irregular rectangular plan faces south toward Tarklin Hill Road and is organized into a main block to the east and a wing to the west. A shed roof ell has been added to the north (rear) elevation and the wing expanded on its south side with a flat-roofed addition. The cross-hipped roof is sheathed with slate shingles and capped on the main block with a painted iron vent and flanking skylights. A hip roof dormer is located on the rear roof slope. The primary entry is located within a small projecting brick vestibule that extends from the center of the south elevation. A modern aluminum and glass door is set within a plain metal channel surround. The walls are laid in common bond with occasional Flemish bond courses and have a corbelled cornice. The rectangular window openings have quarry-faced granite window sills and lintels and are now filled with modern, one-over-one replacement aluminum units. Some window openings on the south elevation are now combined to form larger commercial-type openings. A modern awning runs across the front of the building. The foundation is poured concrete.

The Winding and Braiding Loft is a typical early-twentieth century industrial vernacular building with load-bearing brick exterior walls and an iron and wood timber internal frame of fire-resistive construction. The two-story, six-bay-by-eight-bay, mill loft has an irregular rectangular plan with a three-story stair tower on the west elevation and a one-story ell and high square chimney on the north elevation. The chimney has a flared top accented with drip corbelling. The subtly-pitched "flat" gable roof has open soffits, with wood ogee-profile cornice molding and exposed beveled rafter tails. The brick walls are laid in common bond and feature regularly spaced, tall window openings with segmental arch window openings. The walls extend to grade, with no visible foundation. Original windows are fifteen-over-fifteen, double-hung, wood sash in the main block of the mill, and various configurations of multi-light wood sash in the stair tower and ell. The windows have narrow wood brickmolds and wood sills. Approximately 50 percent of the window sash has been replaced with aluminum units with multi-light fixed or awning configurations.

The Ropewalk is a long, narrow, one-story building measuring about 800 feet long and 35 feet wide. The building was formerly attached to the rear (north) elevation of the Winding and Braiding Loft, but has been detached from that building and also subdivided into three free-standing structures by means of demolition of roughly 20 to 25-foot segments of the Ropewalk. The building has a shed roof with rubber membrane sheathing, open soffits with replacement plank cornice molding, and beveled rafter tails. Walls are brick laid in common bond with regularly-spaced windows set high on the east and west elevations. The windows have brick segmental arch lintels, wood sills, and ten-light fixed wood sash. As constructed, multiple wood and iron queen post trusses were used to support the ceiling and create clear-span interior spaces. Some of these trusses have now been replaced with wood posts. Select windows have been replaced with modern, vertical-lift garage doors on the Ropewalk's east elevation. A small, Butler-type, prefabricated metal Warehouse has been added to the north end of the east elevation.



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	NBE.641
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A fourth building, a former railroad freight house, is now visually and functionally associated with the rope-making complex. However, this freight house is located on a separate land parcel and has no historical association with the operations of the Lambeth Rope Company. It is therefore excluded from the area boundaries.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

Lambeth Rope Company of New Bedford was established in 1893 for the manufacture of Lambeth Cotton Transmission Rope and Lambeth Mill Bandings, specialized products used for mechanical power transmission systems in textile mills and factories. The patent(s) for this product were held by the English firm of Thomas Hart, Ltd., which was founded in 1789 for the manufacture of rope drive products. There does not appear to have been any association of personnel between the two companies. The company constructed the Office, Winding and Braiding Loft, and the southern third of the Ropewalk in 1894 and expanded the Ropewalk to its present footprint in 1918. The mill architect was Frank A. Walker, who is not included in standard twentieth-century biographical dictionaries. The Lambeth Rope Company was a sister corporation to the Bennett Manufacturing Company and Columbia Spinning Companies of New Bedford. Following the death of Frank R. Hadley, the president of all three firms, in 1907, financial irregularities were found in the sister company that resulted in the reorganization of the Lambeth Rope Company. In 1905, the New England Cotton Yarn Corporation acquired most of the stock in the firm. Demand for rope drive products experienced a steady decline after World War I due to the demise of regional manufacturing and the widespread adoption of electric power for industrial machines. Subsequently, Lambeth Rope Company diversified into synthetic rope products for commercial fishing and other specialty applications. The company ceased operation about 1988 and, after a ten-year vacancy, was acquired by the Tarkiln Hill Realty Corporation, who also acquired the neighboring Freight House. The modifications and Warehouse addition to the Ropewalk occurred after this acquisition. The buildings are currently let to commercial and light industrial tenants (Allen 1999; *American Wool And Cotton Reporter* 1919:633; Anonymous 1934; Boston Evening Transcript 1897:2; Daigle 1977; *The Gazette* 1939:17; Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor 1897:231; Sanborn Map Company 1924; *Textile World Record* 1905:170; Wadlin 1900:31).

The Lambeth Rope Company was a relatively late surviving example of New Bedford's rope and cordage trade, which was primarily fueled by the city's nautical economy. New Bedford Cordage Company, established 1842 between Court, Park, Ash, and Kempton streets (no longer extant), was a primary example of this business, although there were multiple small ropewalks documented in the city during the nineteenth century. Lambeth Rope Company supplied the city's textile and manufacturing economy, not maritime pursuits, which explains its late success relative to the cordage industry at large. Prior to the advent of compact, powerful electric motors that could power manufacturing equipment; the predominant mode of power transmission within mills and factories was through mechanical drive trains. English precedent for these systems was iron gears and shafting. In the United States, such systems were largely supplanted by leather belts and pulleys, which proved more adaptable to American limitations on materials and technology, and structural engineering. The use of rope for power transmission was uncommon in both countries throughout mid-nineteenth century but began to receive serious study in the latter part of the century, particularly after 1890. Such systems were found to have advantages over leather belting in their lower first cost, higher efficiency, their relative elasticity that provided smoothness and evenness of power, facility for distributing power to multiple drives within a factory, quiet working, and the ease of repair. These advantages were especially noteworthy in situations where there were irregular floor plans, or where high drive speeds or large amounts of power were necessary. Lambeth Rope had a high reputation in its field for flexibility and long-wearing properties. The rope was constructed of four strands of cotton, each strand being formed of a bundle of hundreds of lightly-twisted, fine yarns that were protected with outer spiral wrapping of yarns to shield the interior core bundles (Flather 1900:1-5; 83; Hunter and Bryant 1991:130-133; Pease and Hough 1889:169-170).

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641

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**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	NBE.641
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**AREA DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo No.	Status
NBE.641	125-13	Lambeth Rope Company Office	627 Tarkiln Hill	1894	Industrial Vernacular	1	C
NBE.641	125-13	Lambeth Rope Company Winding and Braiding Loft	637 Tarkiln Hill Rd.	1894	Industrial Vernacular	2	C
NBE.641	125-13	Lambeth Rope Company Ropewalk	637 Tarkiln Hill Rd.	1894/1918	Industrial Vernacular	3, 4	C
N/A	125-13	Warehouse	637 Tarkiln Hill Rd.	Ca. 2000	Prefabricated structure	4	NC

C Contributing property to the district.  
NC Non-contributing property to the district.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641



Photo 1. Lambeth Rope Company Office.



Photo 2. Lambeth Rope Company Winding and Braiding Loft.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641



Photo 3. Southern third of the Lambeth Rope Company Ropewalk.



Photo 4. Northern two-thirds of the Ropewalk.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

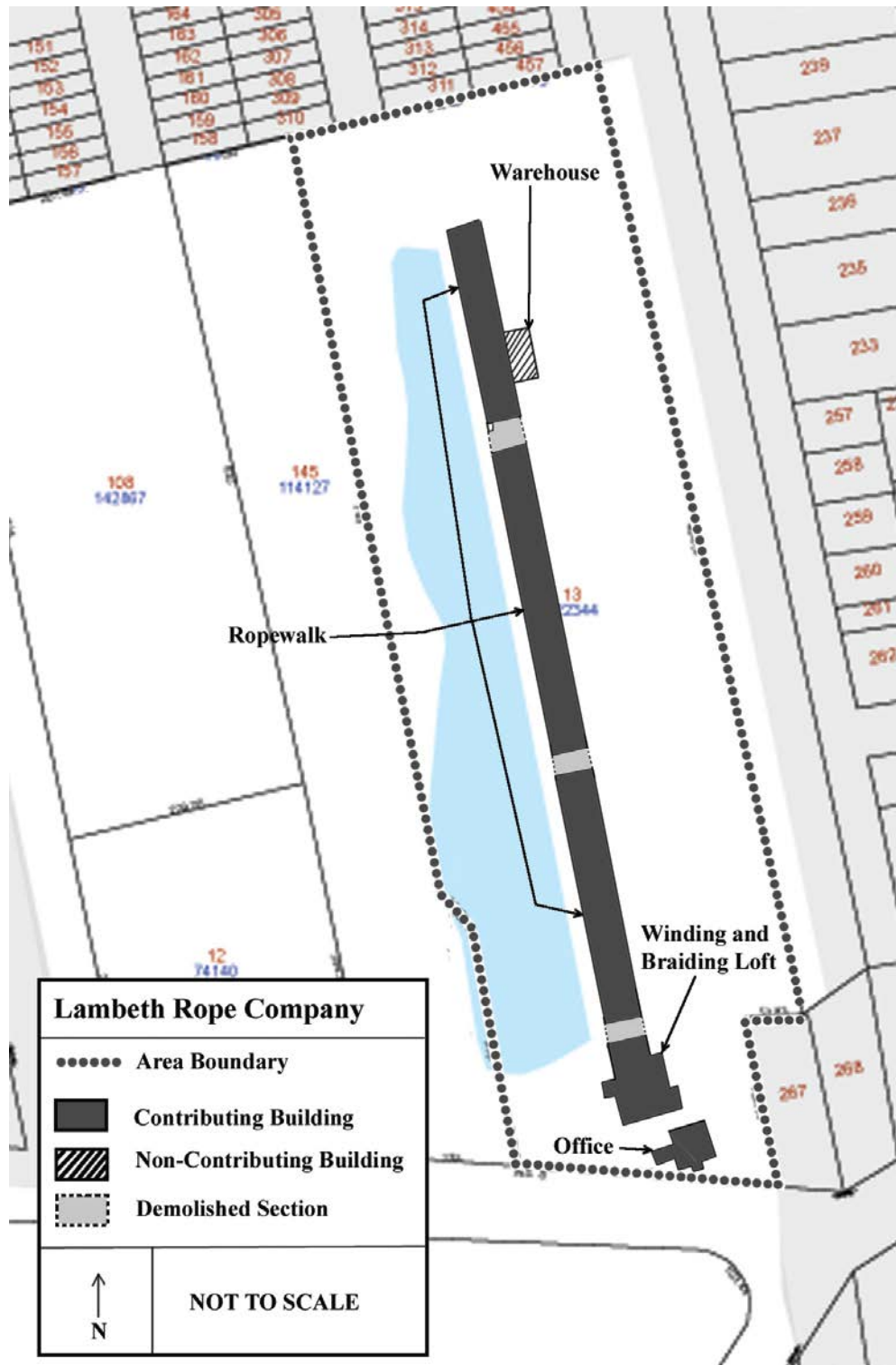
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641

Area map of the Lambeth Rope Company complex.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

NBE.641

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district  
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by John J. Daly, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Lambeth Rope Company complex is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of industry and architecture. Under Criterion A, the complex, as a manufacturer of a specialized mill product, is significant for its associations with New Bedford's economically-significant textile industry. Under Criterion C, the complex represents an unusual example of a specialized rope manufacturing facility, including a rare surviving ropewalk building in the city. No other ropewalks are documented for New Bedford in the MHC's Inventory.

# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



## Locus Map



Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

91 199

New Bedford  
North

**Town/City:** New Bedford

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 1097 County Street

**Historic Name:** Christ Presbyterian Church

**Uses:** Present: Ecclesiastical

Original: Ecclesiastical

**Date of Construction:** 1924-1950 (Moved or Constructed)

**Source:** Sanborn Map Company 1924; 1924-1950

**Style/Form:** Gothic Revival

**Architect/Builder:**

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Concrete Block

Wall/Trim: Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:** None

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): None

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no ☐ yes ☒ **Date:** 1924-1950 (may have been moved)

**Acreage:** 0.17

**Setting:** Set on the corner of Sawyer Street and County Street in a predominantly residential, urban neighborhood, the building faces the New Bedford Main Line right-of-way, which is located 250 feet east.

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month / year*): March 2013



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

NEW BEDFORD

1097 COUNTY STREET

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Christ Presbyterian Church is a rectangular, wood-framed, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front Gothic Revival style building with a one-room rear addition either constructed or moved to its present location between 1924 and 1950. The church has a small, steeply-pitched, hipped-roof, enclosed belfry that sits on the ridgeline of the asphalt roof, vinyl siding, and a raised rusticated concrete block foundation. Large brackets line the overhanging eaves. A prominent, full-width concrete staircase leads from County Street to two main entrances with gabled roofs, rounded arch lights, Gothic arch verge boards, pendants, and large brackets. The facade bears a central paired Gothic arch window with a carved wood lintel adorned with a fleur-de-lis. A tall and narrow brick chimney pierces the roof of the rear addition. Fenestration is regular, with simple rectangular openings, replacement doors, and 1/1 replacement windows. The original small rear addition is detailed similarly to the main block and contains a secondary front-gabled entrance.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

On the corner of Sawyer Street and County Street, the simple, wood-framed, Gothic Revival style Christ Presbyterian Church with a small, rear addition was either constructed or moved to its present location between 1924 and 1950, during a time when New Bedford's population peaked. As the Gothic Revival style was popular in the United States from 1840 to 1880, this property is a late example of its type (provided, it was constructed rather than moved from a previous location).

In New Bedford, the Gothic Revival style was most prevalent in residences of the 1840s. The best-preserved and widely identified example in the area is the Gothic Cottage-style William J. Rotch House (MHC No. NBE.210), constructed by renowned architect, A.J. Davis. Gothic Revival style churches were constructed in New Bedford in the mid-nineteenth century, including the granite-block, First Congregational Church (MHC No. NBE.2733, 1838), also by Davis, and the wood-framed, high-style First Congregational Church at Lund's Corner (MHC No. NBE.561, 1867), and into the late nineteenth century. with the Grace Episcopal Church (MHC No. NBE.2720, 1880) constructed by Boston Architects Van Bunt and Howe. By the twentieth century when the Christ Presbyterian Church was established, New Bedford's churches were usually Catholic in denomination and typically constructed in the Eclectic style, specifically Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and even Tuscan (MHC 1981, Sanborn Map Company 1924; 1924-1950; Walker 1911). Little is known about the social history of the Christ Presbyterian Church. Today, the property operates as a Spanish Seventh Day Adventist Church. Due to lack of architectural integrity and historical associations, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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## FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



### Locus Map



**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon, J. Scofield

**Organization:** PAL

**Date (month / year):** March 2013

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

1 - 13

Taunton

**Town/City:** Raynham

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 521 Prospect Hill Street

**Historic Name:** Lincoln – Wilbur House

**Uses:** Present: Agricultural/Residential

Original: Agricultural/Residential

**Date of Construction:** Circa 1820

**Source:** Anon. 1795; Smith, Annin & Co 1830

**Style/Form:** Cape Cod cottage

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

### Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Detached New England Barn, c. 1870

Detached Chicken Coop, c. 1940; Detached Barn, c. 1950

### Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Late-19<sup>th</sup>-century modifications to the fenestration and the addition of synthetic windows in the late-20<sup>th</sup>-century.

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

**Acreage:** 19.3

**Setting:** The property extends between Prospect Hill Street and the west side of the Stoughton Line right-of-way in a rural, predominantly residential community located at the north end of Raynham.

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house at 521 Prospect Hill Street sits on a slightly sloping, narrow, rectangular lot predominantly wooded with a small portion dedicated to open space for farming. This property contains a house, barn, and chicken coop, with a gravel driveway leading to the main entrances of the south-facing house and the west-facing barn. Shrubbery and small trees surround the sill of the house. The house, which is oriented south, is a rectangular, two-bay by three-bay, one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled vernacular style building with two increasingly smaller connected work sheds extending from the east elevation that are similarly designed and oriented. The building has side-gable asphalt-clad roofs, wood shingle siding, and a mortared granite foundation. A narrow, brick chimney is centered on the ridge of the main portion of the house and an off-center, corbelled brick chimney is located on the easternmost ell.

A detached New England barn constructed circa 1870 is located southeast of the house and faces west. The barn has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle siding, a hay door, and large, hinged, wood paneled barn doors on the west-facing facade, and an attached rear shed. A second, one-story barn dating to approximately 1950 is located near the south boundary of the property. The c. 1950 barn is constructed of wood.

A chicken coop built circa 1940 is sited near the street in the northwest corner of the property and faces west. The building is constructed of mortared granite blocks and has shed roof covered with tin. A hay door and a hinged, board-and-batten door are located on the facade. A shed-roofed wood addition extends from the north elevation. The walls of the addition are sheathed with plywood. A large wood-paneled sliding door connects the west elevation of the addition to the chicken coop. A single-room, non-historic addition extends from the east elevation of the shed-roof addition.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The property at 521 Prospect Hill Street (formerly known as 88 Prospect Hill Street) was developed as a small-scale farmstead by the Lincoln and Wilbur families of Raynham during the nineteenth century. The Town of Raynham separated from Taunton and incorporated in 1731, but the north end of Raynham remained largely undeveloped. Prospect Hill Road does not appear on a 1795 map of Raynham, and it is not likely that any residences existed in this location prior to 1800. Prospect Hill Street and the Lincoln–Wilbur House first appear on historic maps in 1830 (Anonymous 1795; Smith, Annin and Company 1830).

Rufus Lincoln is shown as the owner of the house on the 1830 map. Lincoln was born in Raynham around 1811 to Samuel and Lucy Lincoln. He maintained a small farmstead at the 521 Prospect Hill Street property from at least 1830 until his death in 1868. In 1850, Lincoln lived in the house with his wife Hannah, two children Lucy and Eliza, and his mother Lucy. Lincoln's farm was among the smallest of the 116 farms in Raynham recorded in the 1860 agricultural census. It encompassed 25 improved and 30 unimproved acres, valued at \$900 (equivalent to approximately \$22,667 in 2012) while many of the surrounding farms in Raynham were valued between \$1,000 to \$6,000 (equivalent to approximately \$25,185 to \$151,110 in 2012). In 1860, Lincoln owned one horse, two cows and produced 50 bushels of corn (Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1867; US Census 1850-1880; 1860).

Rufus Lincoln's daughter Eliza married Thomas Tisdell Wilbur on May 18, 1867, whose parents, Elbridge S. B. (also listed in census records as Elbridge S. P. or Elbridge P.) and Eliza A. Wilbur owned the adjacent house to the north. Thomas Wilbur was employed as a shoemaker in 1867 and moved into Eliza Lincoln Wilbur's family house after their marriage. By 1880, the couple had three children, Walter T., Hiram B. and Lucy M., and Elbridge Wilbur was living in the house at this time and is listed in the

*Continuation sheet 1*

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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US Census as a farmer. The number of farms in Raynham steadily decreased from 141 in 1850 to approximately 70 in 1880, as local manufacturing industries grew. Compared to the other farms in Raynham, the Lincoln-Wilbur family farm remained small in size, but the value of its products met the local average. In 1880, the farm is listed under Thomas T. Wilbur and encompassed 10 cultivated acres in addition to woodland. Of this land, one acre contained an apple orchard of about 30 trees and one acre was used to grow potatoes. The Wilburs owned 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 other cattle, 1 swine, and 15 poultry; and produced 8 tons of hay, 100 cords of wood, 50 bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 300 dozen eggs, along with minimal amounts of honey and corn.

Given the limited number of livestock owned by Rufus Lincoln and low production levels of the farm in 1860, Thomas Wilbur likely built the New England barn on the property circa 1870. Gable-front New England type barns became popular in the region by the 1830s and were preferable over narrower, side gabled barn forms typically used in the preceding decades. Farmers in New England recognized several advantages of this new barn type. The placement of the main drive floor parallel to the roof ridge allowed for a building of greater width and accommodated the as-needed construction additional bays at rear gable end. The front gable orientation of the roof also drained rain and melting snow to the side of the barn rather than into the barn yard. The barn and ells on the house first appear on a historic map in 1895, although outbuildings were not depicted on the previous historic maps of Raynham (Beers 1871; Everts and Richards 1895; US Census 1850-1880; Visser 1997:74-79).

The Wilbur family owned the property at 521 Prospect Hill Street until 1911 when Eliza and Thomas Wilbur's son Hiram B. Wilbur sold it to Elizabeth F. Mills of Boston. When Eliza Wilbur died in 1881, her estate was not processed through probate court. Eliza Lincoln Wilbur's sister Lucy had deeded her half interest in the property to Eliza and Thomas Wilbur on July 24, 1868 and Thomas T. Wilbur deeded the property to Hiram B. Wilbur on March 16, 1910. Thomas T. Wilbur remarried in 1882 to Susan C. Caswell and died on March 18, 1929. Hiram B. Wilbur's siblings, Walter T. Wilbur and Lucy Millard also transferred their interest in additional surrounding property in 1929 (BRCD 1911a, 1911b, 1929a).

When Elizabeth Mills acquired all interest in the property on July 8, 1911, it consisted of three tracts of land with buildings. The property remained the same size until 1933. Elizabeth Mills's niece, Mabelle B. Gilson of Brattleboro, Vermont transferred interest in the property to Florence A. Tracy et al. on April 7, 1925 through a deed recorded on May 21, 1929. Tracey sold the property to Ellery C. Dean on November 28, 1925 and he mortgaged it through Security Cooperative Bank in May 1929. Following the onset of the Great Depression that fall, Dean lost the property through foreclosure and Security Cooperative Bank began a public auction process in December 1932. Raymond A. and Marion T. Haglund purchased a 19.3-acre portion of the estate on August 4, 1933. The current (2013) boundaries of the property date to this sale and are visible as the south half of a plan of the property, dated April 4, 1933. The chicken coop and second barn on the property were constructed between 1933 and 1960. They do not appear on the 1933 plan but are visible on a 1960 aerial photo of Raynham. A smaller shed marked on the 1933 plan is not extant. The Haglund family owned the property from 1933 until 1959 when Robert E. and Maria S. Salley purchased it. The Salley family is the current owner (BRCD 1911a, 1911b, 1925a, 1925b, 1929a, 1929b, 1929c, 1933a, 1933b, 1933c, 1959, 1987, 2003; NETR 2011).

The property at 521 Prospect Hill Street has lost architectural integrity through non-historic modifications of the fenestration, and introduction of non-historic, synthetic materials. Furthermore, the property is a modest, small-scale example of a nineteenth century farmstead in Raynham on which minimal surplus goods were produced. It lacks strong historical associations with the town's agricultural development or other industries that would make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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1925b Florence A. Tracey to Ellery C. Dean, Book 763, p. 529.

1929a Walter T. Wilbur et al. to Hiram B. Wilbur, Book 792, pp. 306-307.

1929b Mabelle B. Gilson to Florence A. Tracey, Book 763, p. 307.

1929c Ellery C. Dean to Security Cooperative Bank, Book 792, pp. 307-308.

1933a Ellery C. Dean to Security Cooperative Bank, Book 792, pp. 307-308.

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1933c Plan of Farm in Raynham, Mass. Surveyed for Security Co-operative Bank, April 4, 1933. Plan Book 24, p. 96c.

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# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)    Form No.

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View looking northeast towards the property at 521 Prospect Hill Road, including the residence and barn.



View looking southeast at house.



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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View looking east at house.



View looking east at the barn.



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

521 PROSPECT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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View looking southeast at the chicken coop.

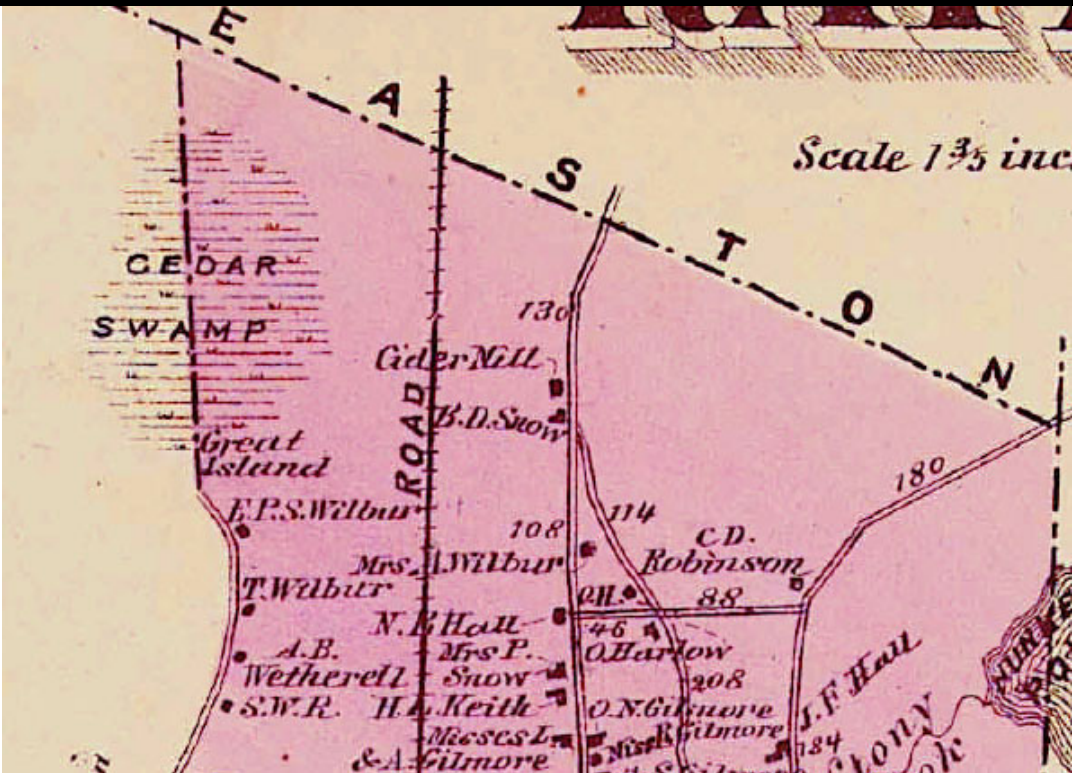


Aerial image of mid-twentieth century barn on property ([www.bing.com](http://www.bing.com)).

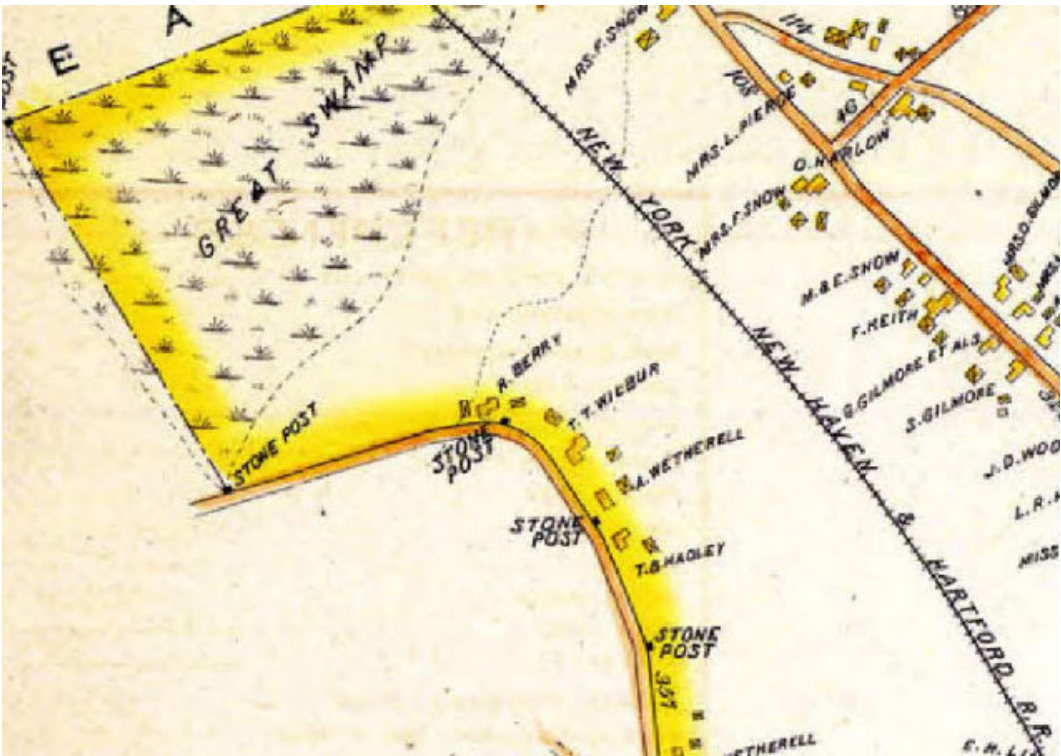
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)    Form No.

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1871 map of Raynham showing T. Wilbur as owner of the property (Beers 1871).



1895 map of Raynham showing T. Wilbur as owner of the property (Everts and Richards 1895).





## FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



### Locus Map



**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon and J. Scofield

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month / year*): March 2013

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

10A-7

Taunton

**Town/City:** Raynham

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 385 Thrasher Street

**Historic Name:** Dog Kennel and Track Property

**Uses:** Present: Vacant

Original: Residential/Commercial/Recreational

**Date of Construction:** Circa 1880 (House); early 1960s (Dog Kennel and Track Property)

**Source:** Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895

**Style/Form:** Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: Parged Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

### Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Detached shed; remnants of detached dog kennel

### Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Collapse of outbuilding, c. 2012

**Condition:** Poor

**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

**Acreage:** 8.48

**Setting:** The property is located on the southwest corner of Thrasher Street and East Britannia Street, along the east side of the Stoughton Line right-of-way, 700 feet southeast of the Britannia Street railroad crossing and 850 feet west of the Taunton city boundary.



# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The approximately eight-acre Dog Kennel and Track Property is the site of a former dog kennel and training facility that includes remnants of a fenced kennel and dog run, a podium, and a large, oval, dirt track that abuts the railroad line. The kennel, track, and run date to the early 1960s. The property also includes a late-nineteenth century house and a non-historic shed. The property sits on a slightly sloping lot within a landscape of cleared land, swamp, and a mixed coniferous forest.

The house is located southeast corner of the lot along Thrasher Street and faces south. It is a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay by two-bay, wood-frame building constructed circa 1880. The house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, wood shingle siding, a parged masonry foundation and a gambrel roofed rear ell. A full-length porch with wood square posts extends across the facade, which features a centered flush dormer. A molded cornice wraps around the entire roofline with returns at the gable ends, and a brick chimney is centered on the ridge of the main portion of the house. The ell has a similar brick interior chimney and four gable dormers.

Approximately 70 feet northeast of the house sits small, wood-framed, gable-front shed with a low-pitched, asphalt roof and wide, wood plank siding. At a distance of 25 feet, northwest of this shed are the remnants of the moderately-sized, wood-framed Acadian style barn used as a dog kennel. Formerly a one-story, side-gabled, wood-frame building with character-defining shed-roofed stables along either side, the property completely collapsed between 2011 and 2012. A 1.4-acre dog run with 11 remaining runs lined with chained link fences is located just to the north of the dog kennel remnants. A chain-link fence surrounds the dog kennel ruin and dog run area, while a second divided chain-link fence surrounds the area between the small shed and the dog kennel ruin. Running alongside the west boundary of the property, is a ¼-mile dog racing track with a small, rectangular, wood-framed, enclosed announcer's podium oriented west and located just east of the track.

Currently, the entire site is vacant and the house has been mothballed.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

This property was originally developed for residential use in the late nineteenth century, but served as a dog kennel and training facility during the late-twentieth century. Located on the Raynham – Taunton boundary, the land now encompassed as 385 Thrasher Street remained unimproved pine swamp in 1855. East Britannia and Thrasher streets appear on an 1871 map of Raynham, but no buildings are depicted in this location. The extant house first appears on historic maps in 1895 with its rear ell and two outbuildings. T.R. Hawes is noted as the owner of the property on the 1895 map. Thomas R. Hawes, who worked as a tripe manufacturer, lived in Raynham by 1880 with his wife Elvira O. (also listed as Elizabeth), daughter Emma L. and three boarders. Hawes moved from New Bedford to Raynham between 1870 and 1880 and was likely the first resident of the house (Beers 1871; Everts and Richards 1895; US Census 1870, 1880; Walling 1855).

The property consisted of three land tracts from at least 1921 through 1955, including one parcel with building and another with ten acres of swamp. John Petecki amassed the three tracts in 1918 through purchases from Sarah A. Nichols (heir of Thomas O'Falvey) and Frank N. Kelly. He subsequently sold the property to Stephen and Maria Szura on July 23, 1921. The Szuras were Polish immigrants and housed boarders engaged in local industries. John J. and Jeanne O'Rourke purchased it from the Szuras on July 1, 1955 and owned the property for ten years. According to city directories, John O'Rourke was employed as a mechanic at Blanchard Chevrolet in Bridgewater, Massachusetts through 1962 and is listed as living at 116 Thrasher Street. John O'Rourke likely created the dog kennel and training facility on the property in the early 1960s. His occupation changed in the

*Continuation sheet 1*

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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city directory listing from mechanic in 1962 to Willow Racing Kennel in 1965. The dog track first appears on a historic topographic map in 1964 and on an aerial photograph in 1960, but does not appear on the 1960 topographic map of Raynham. Local residents confirmed that this property was used to kennel and train dogs that raced at the Raynham Park track less than three miles to the north, but that no actual racing or gambling occurred at 385 Thrasher Street (BCRD 1918a, 1918b, 1921, 1955, 1965; Calvin 2013; NETR 2011; Polk 1957-1965; Thompson 2013; US Census 1930).

With state legislation in 1935, Massachusetts became the first state in New England to conduct greyhound racing. Organized dog racing had begun in the United States by 1919 after the first track with a mechanized rabbit was installed in Emeryville, California. Western farmers, who used greyhounds to protect their crops and pastures, had previously held informal dog races for entertainment during which the dogs chased live rabbits and bets were placed. Massachusetts dog tracks included Wonderland Greyhound Park established in Revere in 1934, the Taunton Dog Track established in 1935 and the Raynham Park/Taunton-Raynham Greyhound Park established in Raynham in 1940. These dog racing facilities typically included a kennel building to house the dogs, a racing track, and dog runs. By the 1960s, tracks were required to abide by the following provisions under state law: “a track must be located at least two miles from churches, schools and housing developments” (Telegraphy 1964:2). A total of 12 dog racing tracks existed in New England in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont during the peak of the sport. Approximately 46 active horse racing tracks also existed in the United States by 1944, which elevated the popularity of animal racing and associated gambling as a recreational event (Temple 2011:9-12).

Dog racing reached its height in popularity in the 1980s, when Wonderland Greyhound Park and the Raynham Park “outdrew more than twice the combined attendance of the Bruins, Celtics, and Patriots” (Temple 2011:10). As the sport rose in popularity, public awareness brought much opposition. Although the tracks at Raynham and Wonderland had long histories, remaining active in the state until about 2009 when Massachusetts voters approved a dog racing ban, they no longer retain any historic fabric (Ebbert 2008).

Lawrence J. Freccero of Medford, Joseph Correnti of Somerville and Joseph LoGuidice of Somerville purchased the property at 385 Thrasher Street from O’Rourke on November 5, 1965, which then contained one parcel with buildings and a second parcel with ten acres of swamp land. No dog kennel, training or racing facilities are mentioned in the deeds. Freccero, Correnti and LoGuidice owned the property for 17 years until May 7, 1965 when it was purchased by World Wide Farms, Incorporated of 659 North Main Street in Randolph, Massachusetts. Arnold Freedman, who is also listed in deeds with an address at 659 North Main Street in Randolph, acquired the property in 1987 and sold it to Gary P. O’Neil of Raynham on June 8, 1989. The property was subsequently transferred to Sentry Federal Savings Bank and Joseph F. Costa III (BCRD 1965, 1982, 1987, 1989, 1994, 1995).

Dog racing has a 75-year history in New England and is an important part of the twentieth-century recreational context of Massachusetts. Although the industry attracted crowds of spectators to Taunton and Raynham during its heyday, the Dog Kennel and Track at 385 Thrasher Street is an ancillary training facility developed late in the region’s active period of dog racing. The facility is in poor condition and has not been used as a kennel or dog training facility for at least 20 years. The late-nineteenth century-house on the property is a modest example of rural residential architecture for the time period and does not have any known significant historic associations.

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

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**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

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View looking north at house.



View looking southwest at house.



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

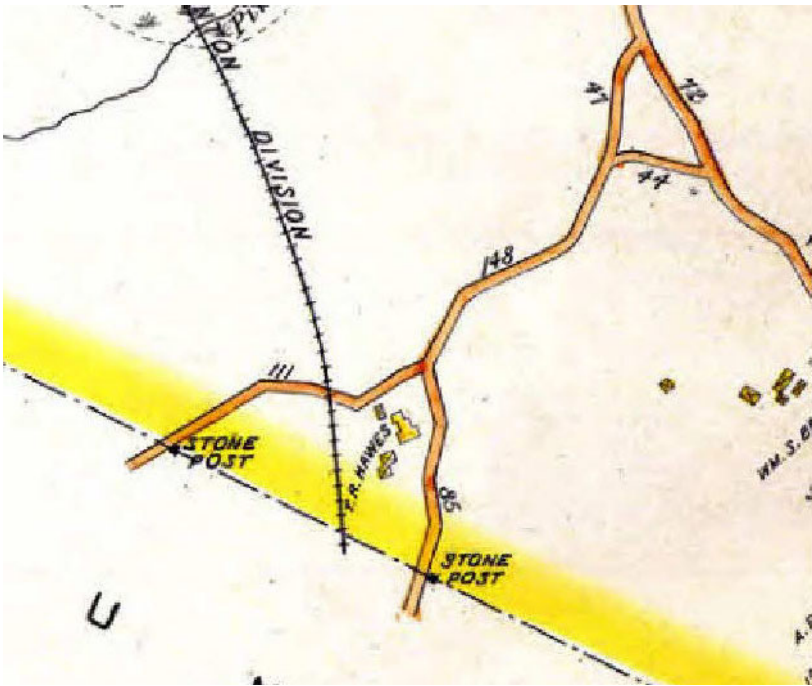
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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View looking north at non-historic shed.



Excerpt from an 1895 map showing T.R. Hawes as owner of the house (Everts and Richards 1895).

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

RAYNHAM

385 THRASHER STREET

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Aerial view of the Dog Kennel and Track Property oriented east (Bing 2012)

ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX E-2

Individual Properties  
*(alphabetical by community)*

B Form for ID Be.006, 1 Macomber Street, Berkley





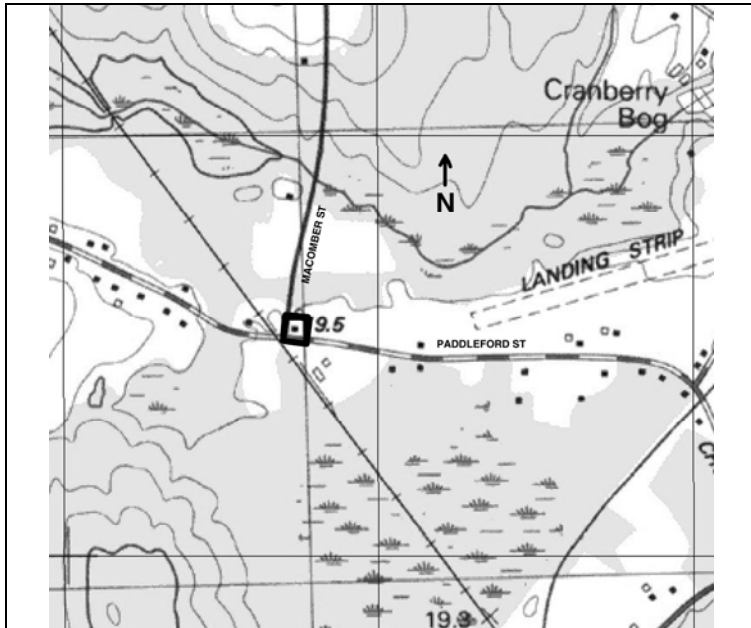
## FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



### Locus Map



**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month / year*): December 2012

Assessor's Number    USGS Quad    Area(s)    Form Number

Somerset

**Town/City:** Berkley

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Address:** 1 Macomber Street

**Historic Name:**

**Uses:** Present: Residential

Original: Residential

**Date of Construction:** circa 1860

**Source:** Style, Beers 1871

**Style/Form:** Vernacular Italianate

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**

One detached, late-20<sup>th</sup>-century, single-bay garage;  
One rear, attached, mid-to-late-19<sup>th</sup>-century, English-style barn.

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): None

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no ☒    yes ☐    **Date:**

**Acreage:** Less than 1 acre

**Setting:** The building is located within a rural, residential area on the northeastern corner of Padelford Street and Macomber Street, approximately 50 feet east of the New Bedford Main Line railroad crossing at Padelford Street.

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

BERKLEY

1 MACOMBER STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**

The residence at 1 Macomber Street is an asymmetrical, generally rectangular, two-story, three-bay by five-bay, wood-framed Italianate-style farmhouse constructed circa 1860 with a wrap-around built-in classical-style porch, an attached rear Italianate-style addition, and connected barn. The property sits on a relatively level lot with a detached non-historic garage and swimming pool located just northeast of the house. The manicured landscape is dotted with coniferous and deciduous trees, shrubbery, and other plantings. The building has an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding, and a mortared stone foundation. A tall corbelled brick chimney and pedimented dormers pierce the front-gabled roof. A molded cornice and thick frieze wraps around the roofline with gable returns and corner pilasters. The house is oriented west, with a prominently centered gable featuring three rounded-arch windows. The intermittent wrap-around porch is supported with a Doric colonnade. Fenestration is regular, with rectangular openings and historic 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows embellished with protruding pedimented and arched lintels. Constructed circa 1870, the rear connected barn has large, hinged, double wood paneled doors on the west elevation and a simple, full-width, side entry porch on the east elevation. Non-historic 10-pane double doors allow entry on the north elevation. A 20th century, front-gabled, detached garage with an asphalt shingle roof and wood shingle siding is located just southeast of house.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

The farmhouse at 1 Macomber Street was constructed in the vernacular Italianate style circa 1860 directly across Macomber Street from the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad line in the village Myricksville. Built just west of the village center, the property was located within the boundary of Taunton until 1879, when Myricksville was annexed to the town of Berkley. Early residents of the farmhouse included members of the Padelford and Macomber families, who were prominent in Taunton's history (Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895).

The Padelfords settled in Taunton in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century as a farming family, who transitioned into the fields of law and medicine by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. "Miss" A. Padelford occupied the farmstead in 1871. Likely Abigail Padelford, she was daughter of Edward Padelford, who by 1850, owned a 70-acre farm worth \$1,000, at an unspecified location in Taunton (US Census 1850; Beers 1871; Emery 1893; Hurd 1900).

By 1880, the property at 1 Macomber Street (a farm worth \$3,000) was purchased by George W. Macomber, who lived in the house with his wife, Mary T., and three children, E. Florence, Lena Borden, and Joseph Blair until at least 1900. The Macomber family was one of the first in Taunton. In 1637, John Macomber, "the progenitor of a very large and influential body of settlers," paid 12 shillings for land, having "the right to future divisions to extinguish the Indian title." In the mid- to late- nineteenth century, the majority of Macomber family members resided in Myricksville center. "Mr. Macomber's" variety store was the only store in town (Beers 1871; Emery 1893; Everts and Richards 1895; US Census 1850-1880; Hurd 1900; US Census 1900).

Italianate cottage style residences were common in Berkley throughout the town's early industrial period, spanning from 1830 to 1870. These properties were typically constructed with either side hall or center hall plans and gable-end chimneys. The application of rounded-arch windows within the gable ends was also common. The most elaborately-designed Italianate style residence in Berkley is a circa 1865 with a two gable-end chimneys on South Main Street. At this time, the town was identified as "almost exclusively an agricultural town and as such reported 125 farms in 1865, producing Indian corn, potatoes, and various fruits" (MHC 1981:6-7).

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

BERKLEY

1 MACOMBER STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

BERKLEY

1 MACOMBER STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible      ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district      ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria:    ☐ A    ☐ B    ☒ C    ☐ D

Criteria Considerations:    ☐ A    ☐ B    ☐ C    ☐ D    ☐ E    ☐ F    ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M.. Miller and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The building at 1 Macomber Street is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent and intact example of a moderate- to large-scale, lightly detailed, mid- to late-nineteenth-century Italianate style residence. Constructed circa 1860 as a dwelling, the property gained significance as a farmhouse with the addition of a connected barn between 1860 and 1880. The building is a well-preserved representative example of the farmhouse building type from Berkley's historic agricultural period. Set aside from similarly styled properties in town that are with gable-end chimneys, the building appears to be locally unique in its gable-piercing chimney placement.

## **APPENDIX F Addendum**

### **Historic Resources Surveyed and Not Eligible, Out of APE, or Demolished Forms**

**Revised and Updated, May 2013**

**Ta.U (see Appendix E-1 Addendum)  
NB.029 (see Appendix E-2 Addendum)  
Ft.002 (see Appendix E-2 Addendum)**

# **APPENDIX H**

## **Addendum**

**Correspondence**

**Updated May 2013**



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
696 VIRGINIA ROAD  
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751  
April 10, 2013

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

Regulatory Division (CENAE-R)  
File No.: NAE-2007-00698

Ms. Jean Fox, South Coast Rail Project Manager  
Massachusetts Department of Transportation  
10 Park Plaza  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Ms. Fox:

We are continuing consultation under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act concerning your Department of the Army (DA) permit application to discharge fill material into wetlands in order to re-establish commuter service from Boston to New Bedford and Fall River, and our ongoing preparation of a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) concerning same. We have completed our review of the following reports prepared by Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of MassDOT and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.:

- Historic Resources Intensive Survey, Evaluation, and Effects, South Coast Rail Project, January 2013 (including appendices)
- Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives, South Coast Rail Project, February 2013
- Archaeological Assessment, Relocated Stoughton Station and Dana Street Station, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives, South Coast Rail Project," dated March 15, 2013.

We have also considered and enclosed herewith comments received from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, dated February 21, 2013 and April 3, 2013. At this time, the following additional information is necessary for us to finalize our determinations of eligibility for listing of certain properties in the National Register of Historic Places, and effects of your undertaking on those properties:

1. Effects analysis (direct and indirect/determination of adverse effect) and updated mapping to include the following properties considered eligible for the National Register:
  - a. George Cummings House (Ft.002) in Freetown
  - b. Joel Hathaway House (FR.003) in Fall River
  - c. St. Mathews Convent (FR.052) in Fall River
  - d. St. Mathews School (FR.053) in Fall River
  - e. St. John's Cemetery (FR.110, previously unsurveyed) in Fall River
2. Effects analysis/recommendations and mapped location for the direct effects to the Dighton and Somerset/Old Colony Railroad, which is located in the Fall River Line Railroad Corridor (Ea. A) and North Easton Historic District (Ea. B), and has been identified as a contributing element of the district but has not been identified on any



project maps and was not included in any of the effects analyses.

3. Map ID and any new designation reflecting the Area status of FR.050 (St Michaels Church, St Michaels Rectory, St Michaels School) and changes to the effects analysis that results from this Area status, if any (effects determination for the location as an individual property was previously provided).
4. Area inventory forms for the Hodges Avenue and Weir Village Historic District areas in Taunton (eligibility of and effects upon these resources could be a factor in ascertaining compliance with the U.S. EPA Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material at 40 CFR 230.10 *et seq.*).

Upon receipt of this information we will coordinate further with the consulting parties and proceed to our final determinations of eligibility and effect to be published in the FEIS/FEIR.

At this time, we believe that the following resource areas mentioned by MHC can be addressed in a Programmatic Agreement:

1. Outstanding archaeological issues, including electrification infrastructure including catenaries, as-yet un-designed off-right-of-way work areas, and intensive survey in sensitive areas of Dana Street and Stoughton Stations and Rte. 138 grade separation.
2. Effects analysis and avoidance/treatment plans for the Braley Cemetery, Freetown, and Captain Elisha Harvey Gravesite, North Easton.
3. Any revisions or investigations associated with the Wellington/Brownell Street Area or North End Catholic Area in Fall River beyond the data categories requested for any of individual properties listed above.

We expect to continue consultation with your office and the consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 in order to resolve adverse effects by seeking ways to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to deemed-eligible properties.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me or Alan Anacheke-Nasemann at (978) 318-8214, or via email at: [alan.r.anacheke-nasemann@usace.army.mil](mailto:alan.r.anacheke-nasemann@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,



Karen K. Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch

Enclosures

Copy(ies) furnished:

Bettina Washington, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), 20 Black Brook Road,  
Aquinnah, Massachusetts 02353

Ramona Peters, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, 483 Great Neck Road South, Mashpee,  
Massachusetts 02649

Doug Harris, Narragansett Indian Tribe, 4375-B South County Trail, Charlestown, Rhode Island  
02813

Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 220  
Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Lisa Standley, Ph.D., Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., 99 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts  
02110

Deborah C. Cox, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket,  
Rhode Island 02860





## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 3, 2013

Karen Kirk Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch  
New England District  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
696 Virginia Road  
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Attn: Alan Anacheke-Nasemann

RE: South Coast Rail Project, Southeastern Massachusetts. MHC #RC.15924. EEA#14346.  
**CE-NAE-2007-00698.**

Dear Ms. Adams:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, have reviewed your letters, the draft technical archaeological report *Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives, South Coast Rail Project and Archaeological Assessment, Relocated Stoughton Station and Dana Street Station, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives, South Coast Rail Project, Stoughton and Taunton, Massachusetts*, historic resources intensive survey reports, and MHC area forms, prepared by the PAL, received March 4, 6, 20 and 25, 2013, and attended a consultation meeting on February 14, 2013, for the project referenced above. The MHC will also provide technical comments to the PAL on the draft technical archaeological report under separate cover.

The Corps has requested the MHC's concurrence with the Corps' preliminary determinations of National Register-eligibility and project effect findings described in these technical reports for the Stoughton and Whittenton Electric rail project alternatives.

The MHC concurs with the majority of the Corps' determinations of National Register-eligibility under the National Register criteria provided for the individual properties included in the final historic resources survey report and with the following exceptions. It is the opinion of the MHC that the property at 521 Prospect Hill in Raynham and the Dog Kennel and Track at 385 Thrasher Street in Raynham meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C of the National Register at the local level.

The MHC also concurs with the majority of determinations of National Register-eligibility for the potential historic districts under the National Register criteria provided in the final historic resources survey report (Appendix E, received separately March 20, 2013) with the following exceptions. The MHC requires additional information, including additional current color photographs keyed to a map and data sheet for the following areas: Hodges Avenue and Weir Village Areas in Taunton and the Wellington/Brownell Street Area in Fall River. While the larger Wellington Brownell Street Area in Fall River may not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, it is possible that the smaller identified North End Roman Catholic Area might be expanded beyond those religious structures and features to include some residential areas.



At this time, the MHC concurs with the majority of the findings of project effects included in the matrix as part of Appendix A, Table 5-1 in PAL's report, but understands that as the project planning progresses, additional changes may be made to the project, thereby resulting in additional or lessened effects to historic resources.

The MHC notes that Appendix A, Table 5-1 of PAL's report does not include a finding of effect on the North Easton Historic District through the rebuilding of an estimated 2000 feet of the rail bed, track, and equipment associated with the Dighton and Somerset/Old Colony Railroad, which is located within the North Easton Historic District which is listed in the National Register. The MHC requests that the Corps submit additional information for the proposed treatment of this stretch of rail bed, including plans and scope of work, together with your determination of effect when such information becomes available.

The MHC concurs with the Corps' preliminary determinations of eligibility for archaeological resources presented in the PAL's draft technical archaeological report under criteria A and D of the National Register. The MHC concurs with the Corps' determinations of adverse effect to significant archaeological resources described in PAL's draft archaeological report (pp.233-234).

As described on pages 233 and 234 of the PAL's archaeological report, and as noted in the archaeological assessment for Stoughton and Taunton station relocations, additional archaeological investigations may be warranted for archaeologically sensitive project elements, for which design and geotechnical information are not yet fully developed. These areas include, but may not be limited to, the Route 138 Grade crossing in Taunton, the railroad right-of-way adjacent to the Braley Cemetery in Freetown, the relocated Stoughton Station in Stoughton and Dana Street Station in Taunton, and catenary structures, access roads, equipment storage and materials staging areas. Proposed layover facilities, electrical substations and parallel station designs and locations may also require assessment as the project design is further refined. Current project information for the preferred alternative, including scaled existing and proposed conditions project plans, should be submitted to the MHC for review and comment as they are developed, along with the Corps' opinion regarding the need for additional archaeological survey.

The MHC notes that another historic cemetery, the Captain Elisha Harvey Gravesite, dating to 1757 and/or 1775, is located directly adjacent to the current railroad right-of-way at 25 Elm Street in Easton, within the National Register-listed North Easton Historic District. The Captain Elisha Harvey Gravesite is not individually included in the MHC's Inventory. The cemetery is administered by the Town of Easton and the parcel is currently marked by a granite plaque. MHC recommends that additional information, including consultation with the Easton Historical Commission, parcel-level documentary research and/or field survey, be provided to determine the boundaries of the cemetery in relation to the project impact area, and to assist in the development of a written archaeological site avoidance and protection plan for the cemetery.

The MHC recommends that project planners consider the feasibility of avoidance and protection for the 14 significant archaeological sites and cemeteries, including the Skunk Trapper Site and Saws Woods Site in the Hockomock Swamp; King Phillip Street Site, Chickering Road Site and East Britannia Street Sites in Pine Swamp in Easton, Raynham and Taunton; and the Circling Hawk Site, Cold Toad Site, Overlook North Site, Overlook South Site and Quartz Vein Site within the Lower Taunton River Archaeological District in Freetown; and the Braley Cemetery in Freetown. If the preferred project alternative includes the Whittenton Branch right-of-way, then project planners should also consider avoidance and protection of the Mel's Diner Site, Brown Couch Site, ATV Trail Site and Cedar Swamp Site.

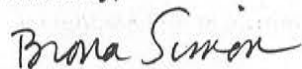
Written archaeological site avoidance and protection plans should be developed in consultation with MHC to avoid and preserve these sites during construction, and incorporated as stipulations into any



Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed for the project. If avoidance is not feasible, then the MHC recommends that site examination archaeological surveys (950 CMR 70) be conducted for the fourteen (14) sites referenced above. The purpose of the site examinations is to gather sufficient information to determine the exact horizontal and vertical boundaries of the sites, their internal configuration, and data contents, so that a determination of significance and National Register-eligibility can be made by the Corps and submitted to the MHC for review and comment. The results of the site examinations will provide information to assist in further consultation to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects to significant archaeological resources.

These comments are provided to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). If you have any questions or require more information at this time, please contact Brandee Loughlin, Preservation Planner or Jonathan K. Patton, Archaeologist, at this office.

Sincerely,



Brana Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc: Kathleen Atwood, USACOE-NED  
Bettina Washington, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)  
Ramona Peters, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe  
John A. Peters, Jr., Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs  
A. Kenneth Alves, Assonet Band, Wampanoag Nation  
Jean Fox, MADOT  
Andrew Brennan, MBTA  
Holly Palmgren, MBTA  
Secretary Richard K. Sullivan, EEA, Attn: Aisling O'Shea, MEPA Unit  
Stephen C. Smith, SRPEDD  
Historical Commissions: Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, Easton, Taunton, Berkley,  
Lakeville, Attleborough, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford  
Deborah C. Cox, PAL  
Rita Walsh, VHB, Inc.





**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

February 21, 2013

Karen Kirk Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch  
New England District  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
696 Virginia Road  
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Attn: Alan Anacheke-Nasemann

RE: South Coast Rail Project, Southeastern Massachusetts. MHC #RC.15924. EEA#14346.  
**CE-NAE-2007-00698.**

Dear Ms. Adams:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, have reviewed your letter, received January 22, 2013, and the technical memorandum describing the results of intensive (locational) archaeological survey, prepared by the PAL, and historic resources intensive survey report, and attended a consultation meeting on February 14, 2013, for the project referenced above.

These documents describe historic and archaeological resource identification efforts for the Stoughton and Whittenton Electric rail project alternatives. The Corps has requested the MHC's concurrence with the Corps' preliminary determinations of eligibility and effect described in these documents. The MHC requires additional information to comment on the Corps' draft findings, including the following:

- The MHC requests additional information and photographs of the residence and barn at 521 Prospect Hill in Raynham (Map ID# Ra.001).
- The MHC also requests additional historical and contextual information for the dog kennel and track property at 385 Thrasher Street in Raynham (Map ID# Ra.011).
- The MHC cannot concur with your finding that the George Cummings House (MHC# FRE.166; Map ID# Ft.002) does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the opinion of the MHC that the George Cummings House, including its barn, meets the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C at the local level as a representative and well-preserved example of its time period and architectural style.



- The MHC cannot concur with your finding that the Christ Presbyterian Church (Map ID# NB.029) meets the criteria of eligibility for individual listing in the NRHP. The structure appears to be a highly altered, vinyl-sided building of unknown date of construction and origin. The MHC does not believe that this structure retains sufficient integrity of materials, setting, workmanship, or feeling to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The MHC requests additional information regarding the Lambeth Rope Complex (MHC#NBE.0641, Map ID# NB.010). Specifically, the MHC requests an MHC Form A (Area Form) with complete data sheet, parcel map, and photographs of each structure be completed and submitted for review.
- The MHC also requests additional information regarding the railroad bridge near Ashley Street (Map ID# FR.011), including additional information regarding the lane passing under the bridge and the wharf that it leads to along the Taunton River.
- The MHC cannot concur with your finding that the Jael Hathaway House at 4042 North Main Street (MHC# FLR.0284, Map ID# FR.003) does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the opinion of the MHC that the Jael Hathaway House meets the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C at the local level as a rare surviving federal period house in Fall River with an intact 19<sup>th</sup> century barn.
- The MHC requests additional information regarding the school and rectory associated with the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church (Map ID# FR.050). Please submit an MHC Form A (Area Form) for these properties.
- The MHC requests additional information regarding the St. Matthew's School and St. Matthew's Convent (MAP ID #s FR.052 & FR.053). Were there historically other structures associated with the school and convent, such as a church or rectory? Given their proximity to the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, is there a potential district in this area? Are these properties perhaps included in the Wellington Area?
- The MHC requests additional information regarding St. John's Cemetery in Fall River. Please prepare and submit an inventory form for this property together with an evaluation of the property's potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The MHC also requests additional information regarding the Westport Manufacturing Company Waste Department (Map ID# FR.067). Specifically, what types of properties are immediately adjacent to the structure? Were there historically additional structures nearby that were associated with this building, and if so, do any of these survive?

The MHC looks forward to review of this additional information when it becomes available. The MHC also looks forward to review of the Area Forms that were discussed in the reports but not yet complete by time of submission.

The MHC looks forward to reviewing the draft technical archaeological report for the intensive (locational) survey and to receipt of the MHC Inventory forms not included in the historic



properties survey. The MHC anticipates providing additional comments after reviewing these materials.

These comments are provided to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). If you have any questions or require more information at this time, please contact Brandee Loughlin, Preservation Planner, or Jonathan K. Patton, Archaeologist, at this office.

Sincerely,



Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
State Archaeologist  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc: Kathleen Atwood, USACOE-NED  
Bettina Washington, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)  
Ramona Peters, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe  
John A. Peters, Jr., Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs  
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Stephen C. Smith, SRPEDD  
Historical Commissions:  
Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, Easton, Taunton, Berkley, Lakeville, Attleborough,  
Fall River, Freetown, and New Bedford  
Deborah C. Cox, PAL  
Rita Walsh, VHB, Inc.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
696 VIRGINIA ROAD  
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751  
January 18, 2013

Regulatory Division (CENAE-R)  
File No.: NAE-2007-00698

Ms. Brona Simon, State Historic Preservation Officer  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Via FEDEX

Dear Ms. Simon:

We are continuing consultation under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on the proposal by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to discharge fill material into wetlands in order to re-establish commuter service from Boston to New Bedford and Fall River. Thank you for your correspondence of October 10, 2012 affirming the research designs and methodologies for historic and archaeological resources surveys for the Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives.

We have received and herewith attach the following documents prepared by Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of MassDOT and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.:

- Historic Resources Intensive Survey, Evaluation, and Effects, South Coast Rail Project, January 2013 (Technical Report)
- Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternative Right-of-ways [sic], and Stoughton Alternative Stations, South Coast Rail Project, January 2013 (Technical Memorandum)

Please note that these documents contain MassDOT's/PAL's recommendations concerning both eligibility for listing of identified properties within the National Register of Historic Places, and the proposed project's potential effects on same. In order to expedite the Section 106 process, and pursuant to Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, 33 CFR 325, and *Interim Guidance for Implementing Appendix C of 33 CFR 325 with the revised Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800* (April 2005), the Corps is adopting these reports as our draft determinations of eligibility and effects (including adverse effects) that are expected to accrue within the Area of Potential Effects from construction of South Coast Rail if a Department of the Army permit is issued for either alignment. We expect to disclose these findings (sans locational or other confidential data) in the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIS/FEIR) anticipated to be published in spring of 2013.

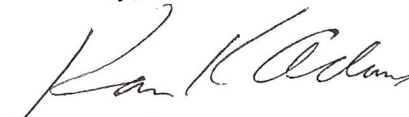
Specifically, we are seeking your concurrence with the identification of historic properties, and the draft findings of eligibility and effect, so as to ensure that we will have a

robust environmental review well documented in the Environmental Consequences - Cultural Resources chapter of the FEIS/FEIR. That document will include our final determinations of eligibility and effect, and will be provided to your office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other consulting parties at that time. Please provide your written comments on the attached reports within 30 days of your receipt of this letter and its attachments.

Thereafter, we expect to continue consultation with your office and other consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 in order to resolve adverse effects by seeking ways to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to deemed-eligible properties.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me or Alan Anacheka-Nasemann at (978) 318-8214, or via email at: [alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil](mailto:alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karen K. Adams". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Karen" being more prominent than the last name "Adams".

Karen K. Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch

Enclosures





REPLY TO  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
696 VIRGINIA ROAD  
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751  
January 18, 2013

Regulatory Division (CENAE-R)  
File No.: NAE-2007-00698

Ms. Bettina Washington  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)  
20 Black Brook Road  
Aquinnah, MA 02535-1546

Via: FEDEX

Dear Ms. Washington:

We are continuing consultation under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on the proposal by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to discharge fill material into wetlands in order to re-establish commuter service from Boston to New Bedford and Fall River.

We have received and herewith attach the following documents prepared by Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of MassDOT and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.:

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Please note that these documents contain MassDOT's/PAL's recommendations concerning both eligibility for listing of identified properties within the National Register of Historic Places, and the proposed project's potential effects on same. In order to expedite the Section 106 process, and pursuant to Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, 33 CFR 325, and *Interim Guidance for Implementing Appendix C of 33 CFR 325 with the revised Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800* (April 2005), the Corps is adopting these reports as our draft determinations of eligibility and effects (including adverse effects) that are expected to accrue within the Area of Potential Effects from construction of South Coast Rail if a Department of the Army permit is issued for either alignment. We expect to disclose these findings (sans locational or other confidential data) in the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIS/FEIR) anticipated to be published in spring of 2013.

Specifically, we are seeking your concurrence with the identification of historic properties, and the draft findings of eligibility and effect, so as to ensure that we will have a robust environmental review well documented in the Environmental Consequences - Cultural

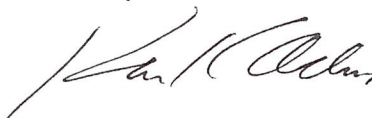


Resources chapter of the FEIS/FEIR. That document will include our final determinations of eligibility and effect, and will be provided to your office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other consulting parties at that time. Please provide your written comments on the attached reports within 30 days of your receipt of this letter and its attachments.

Thereafter, we expect to continue consultation with your office and other consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 in order to resolve adverse effects by seeking ways to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to deemed-eligible properties.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me or Alan Anacheka-Nasemann at (978) 318-8214, or via email at: [alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil](mailto:alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karen K. Adams', written over a horizontal line.

Karen K. Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch

Enclosures



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
696 VIRGINIA ROAD  
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751  
January 18, 2013

Regulatory Division (CENAE-R)  
File No.: NAE-2007-00698

Doug Harris, Preservationist for Ceremonial Landscapes  
Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
4375-B South County Trail  
Charlestown, RI 02813

Via: FEDEX

Dear Mr. Harris:

We are continuing consultation under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on the proposal by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to discharge fill material into wetlands in order to re-establish commuter service from Boston to New Bedford and Fall River.

We have received and herewith attach the following documents prepared by Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of MassDOT and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.:

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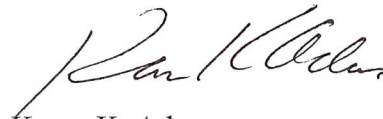
Specifically, we are seeking your concurrence with the identification of historic properties, and the draft findings of eligibility and effect, so as to ensure that we will have a robust environmental review well documented in the Environmental Consequences - Cultural Resources chapter of the FEIS/FEIR. That document will include our final determinations of

eligibility and effect, and will be provided to your office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other consulting parties at that time. Please provide your written comments on the attached reports within 30 days of your receipt of this letter and its attachments.

Thereafter, we expect to continue consultation with your office and other consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 in order to resolve adverse effects by seeking ways to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to deemed-eligible properties.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me or Alan Anacheka-Nasemann at (978) 318-8214, or via email at: [alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil](mailto:alan.r.anacheka-nasemann@usace.army.mil).

Sincerely,

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Karen K. Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch

Enclosures





REPLY TO  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
696 VIRGINIA ROAD  
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751  
January 18, 2013

Regulatory Division (CENAE-R)  
File No.: NAE-2007-00698

Ms. Ramona Peters, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe  
483 Great Neck Rd. S.  
Mashpee, MA 02649

Via: FEDEX

Dear Ms. Peters:

We are continuing consultation under §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on the proposal by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to discharge fill material into wetlands in order to re-establish commuter service from Boston to New Bedford and Fall River.

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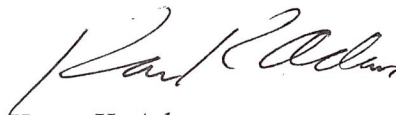


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Karen K. Adams  
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch

Enclosures